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Germans Intensify Raids; French Ordered to Save; 'Merit' Exams Attacked

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 3, 1940

War Summary: Nazis Intensify Air Attacks

Air attacks on Britain were renewed today with increasing intensity as the war moved into its second year. German bomber and fighter planes continued yesterday's successive raids on the southeast coast, making three attempts to penetrate the defenses guarding London. In each case they were met along the coast and dispersed by British defending craft. British estimates set Nazi losses for the day at 23 planes, and British losses at 15 craft. [Details: Page 5.]

British raids were said to have inflicted severe damage on German bases near Boulogne on the Nazi-held French coast, and in Germany. British planes carried out raids over an area extending from northern Germany to Italy's industrial regions over the week end.

In Africa the retirement of British forces from Buna, in Kenya Colony on the Ethiopian frontier, was acknowledged by military sources in London.

French Ordered to Conserve Food for Winter

Berlin (AP)—The German radio in a report from Vichy said the French Agricultural Ministry had directed the population in unoccupied France to begin immediately conserving foodstuffs against the approach of winter. Sale of rice was put under an indefinite ban and Frenchmen were told to refrain from eating dried fruits as long as fresh vegetables are available.

In New England: Merit System Exams Assailed

Merit system examinations assailed by Marian C. Nichols as "flagrant machinery" to oust town welfare workers from jobs. [Details: Page 11.]

John L. Feeney, candidate for State Senate and foe of legalized gambling, demanded a housecleaning today of legislators who showed "marked solicitude for the dog track operators in 1939." [Details: Page 11.]

Mexico Sets Value of $35,400,000 on Oil Lands

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—A value of $35,400,000 was placed on the expropriated producing and processing properties of foreign oil companies in an order signed by Judge Ponciano Hernandez of the First Civil Court. The order instructed the firms to appear within 15 days to sign a transfer of title to the nation for the properties. Should they fail to appear, the court will sign the transfer.

Walker Appointed Postmaster General

Hyde Park, N. Y.—The President's appointment of Frank C. Walker to succeed James A. Farley as Postmaster General is expected to be submitted to the Senate Wednesday. Mr. Walker is a New York lawyer and business man who at one time was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. [Details: Page 2.]

La Guardia Flies to Capital for Conference

New York (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia flew to Washington today to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and with members of the Permanent Joint Defense Board, who have completed a survey of Canadian east coast defenses. Mr. La Guardia is chairman of the American section.

In Balkans: Germans to Guard Bucovina Border

Balkan crisis deepens as reports indicate that German troops are to guard Rumania's Bucovina border with Russia. Germany was reported, unofficially, to have threatened to send troops into Rumania unless the disorder ceased.

Rumanian resistance to the partition of Transylvania is reported from Bucharest to be taking military form, although the Rumanian authorities are taking energetic steps to suppress any movement likely to hinder the carrying out of the accord.

Peasant leader Juliu Maniu is reported to be at Cluj, Transylvanian capital, still working on plans for resistance.

British Unemployment Drops Sharply

London (AP)—The Ministry of Labor announced today the unemployed in Great Britain totaled 799,452 as of Aug. 12—a decrease of 27,814 within one month.

In Washington: Plane Production 1,000 a Month

In attaining a warplane production of 1,000 a month, the United States has passed an important milestone, announced the Defense Commission. [Details: Page 19.]

To join the United States Navy in maneuvers in Mid-Pacific, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced his departure by plane from his summer home in Manchester, N. H. Aboard a four-motored patrol plane from the West Coast, he is to arrive at Hawaii on Sept. 6, and remain with the Fleet through Sept. 14.

The House Military Affairs Committee, in beginning the study of the Senate-passed conscription measure, heard opposition to the Overton-Russell Amendment as too far-reaching and arbitrary in its commandeering of industrial facilities. A substitute amendment has been approved to make rental but not sale mandatory. [Details: Page 1.]

Stephen T. Early, Presidential Secretary, criticized Wendell L. Willkie, on grounds that, as a private citizen, he had made public sections of a confidential Government document—the report of the old War Resources Board which had been headed by Edward R. Stettinius, now a member of the President's Defense Commission. Mr. Willkie had demanded that the President make the report public; when the latter declined, Mr. Willkie published sections of it as commentary on present defense policies and methods.

President Roosevelt's order for 60,000 National Guardsmen to begin a year's federal service on Sept. 16, includes four complete Guard divisions, less their tank companies; seven anti-aircraft, eight harbor-defense and three 155-mm. gun units of the Coast Artillery, and four squadrons of observation aviation.

All-India Moslem League Praises British Offer

Bombay (AP)—The all-India Moslem League Working Committee has adopted a resolution describing a British offer of Dominion status after the war as "a considerable progressive advance" toward the League's viewpoint. The offer, made Aug. 8 by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, has been rejected by Mohandas K. Gandhi's Congress Party, which demands immediate, full independence.

Japanese Planes to Land at Hanoi

Tokyo (AP)—An agreement permitting Japanese planes to land at Hanoi, French Indo-China, on the Japan Air Transport Company's Japan-Formosa-Thailand service was reported today in a radiocast by Domei, Japanese news agency. Permission for such landings was one of several Japanese demands made recently on the authority of the French colony. The Japanese Transport Company is Government-supported.

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Three States, Hawaii Gain in Population

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 3

Louisiana, Georgia, Iowa and Hawaii reported population gains today.

Preliminary census figures showed increases from 1930 to 1940 amounted to 12.1 per cent to bring Louisiana to 2,355,821; 7.3 per cent to bring Georgia to 3,119,953; 2.6 per cent to bring Iowa to 2,535,430; and 14.9 per cent to bring Hawaii to 423,332.

Factory Rental Plan Proposed In Draft Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Refusing to indorse the drastic condemnation provisions of the highly-controverted Overton-Russell amendment offering "fair and just compensation" for conscripted factories.

In place of the Overton-Russell amendment passed by the Senate and vehemently attacked by the Republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, the House committee voted to have the House consider an amendment drafted by Representative Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, authorizing the Government to assume operation of plants whose owners cannot come to terms with the War and Navy Departments. Ownership of the plants would remain in the hands of the original owners, however, and they would be paid rent as long as Government operation continued. It is presumed that the amount of rent would be fixed by the courts.

Only for "Good Cause"

The Smith proposal differs measurably from the Overton-Russell amendment which would permit the Government to condemn and acquire ownership of a plant, judged nonco-operative, at a price set by the courts. Whereas the Overton-Russell amendment gave the Government considerable latitude in judging nonco-operation, the Smith measure provides that Government control can be established only when the owners have refused to co-operate "without good cause." Trouble with subcontractors would be one example of a "good cause" for nonco-operation, it is explained.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, has announced his intention of offering an amendment to the Smith proposal in order to guarantee to workmen in "drafted" industries the same wages as they would receive under private operation.

A portion of the Smith proposal which is receiving close attention here is the provision that a Government judgment of "nonco-operation" could not be extended to newspapers and radio stations, thus removing an alleged threat to the freedom of expression seen in the Overton-Russell amendment.

Heavy Week Ahead

Indications are that this coming week will be a most important one in the legislative annals of both the Senate and the House. The House has already begun consideration of the Senate-approved Burke-Wadsworth training bill, while the Senate Finance Committee has turned its attention to the excess profits tax bill, which has already passed the House.

Hoping to adjourn before the first of October, so that they will have at least a month of campaigning before the Nov. 4 election, members of the House have shown a disposition to dispose of the training bill more quickly than did the Senate which held it for an unexpectedly long time. Recent in-

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

School Parade Ready to Start In Boston Area

With openings in many cities and towns Sept. 4 the trek of 300,000 or more children begins.

Children of a nation whose free public education is the heritage of all, more than 300,000 in Greater Boston, will troop off to school this week and next, as autumn classes begin.

With the significant exception of Boston, where a drop of at least 4,000 from last year's enrollment of 123,924 is expected, and Lynn, where a decrease of about 600 from last year's total of 14,638 is anticipated, school officials of most communities in the Metropolitan District do not foresee great reductions in school enrollment.

Officials of the State Department of Education, however, point out that there has been a tendency for the numbers to decline during the last few years, especially in the lower grades.

Some suburban communities are preparing for slight decreases in enrollment, as for example Stoughton, where a one-room rural school is being closed and the teacher transferred to fill a vacancy in town. Belmont, Melrose, Wakefield, Woburn and Dedham are among towns reporting a tendency of school enrollment to slacken. Weston and Watertown officials had some expectations of a slightly larger enrollment.

Defense Training

Biggest innovation this year is the program of national defense training courses at trade schools throughout the state. These have been underway during the summer and, sandwiched between busy periods in the regular school schedule, they will continue into the winter.

Approximately 750 trainees are now enrolled in trade schools at Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Everett, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham, officials of the State Department of Education stated today. Another 1,400 are similarly learning to be machinists, welders and other skilled tradesmen in other schools in the Commonwealth. Some expansion is anticipated as the national defense effort gathers momentum, and this may involve broadening the program in Boston, it was said.

The most expensive refurbishing and construction of schools took place during the summer in Boston, where $500,000 was spent on repairs to the 280 buildings, ranging from a new pane of glass to new boilers at three buildings and extensive remodeling to strenghthen floors and roofs at two others.

A four-room elementary school at the end of Louder's Lane in Boston is also scheduled for occupancy during the year.

New Addition

The youngsters of Cambridge will find a new addition to the Cambridge High and Latin School, where a Federal relief project to remodel part of the building and provide more room has been completed.

At Malden, the last lap of a $1,250,000 project which involved construction of a new high school has been completed in a $200,000 renovation project for the old high school building.

Schools in the communities comprising the Boston Metropolitan District will open on the following dates:

Wednesday, Sept. 4—Belmont, Braintree, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dover, Lexington, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Quincy, Reading, Saugus, Stoneham, Stoughton, Walpole, Waltham, Weston, Weymouth, Winthrop.
Thursday, Sept. 5—Norwood, Somerville, Wellesley.
Monday, Sept. 9—Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Newton, Revere, Swampscott, Wakefield, Watertown, Woburn.
Tuesday, Sept. 10—Dedham, Medford, Westwood (grade), Winchester.
Thursday, Sept. 12—BOSTON.
Monday, Sept. 16—Westwood (high school).

Defense Held Inadequate To Overcome Unemployment

People are fooling themselves if they think the national defense program is going to solve the country's unemployment problem, declared Roland Darling, originator of Forty Plus, a co-operative job hunting organization of unemployed executives, and the Job Hunters, a similar enterprise for the young unemployed, in an interview today.

Even if the draft should call 400,000 and the National Guard call take another 200,000, Mr. Darling pointed out that there would still be over 9,000,000 jobless left, and that the hope of the defense program taking even 10 per cent of these is optimistic.

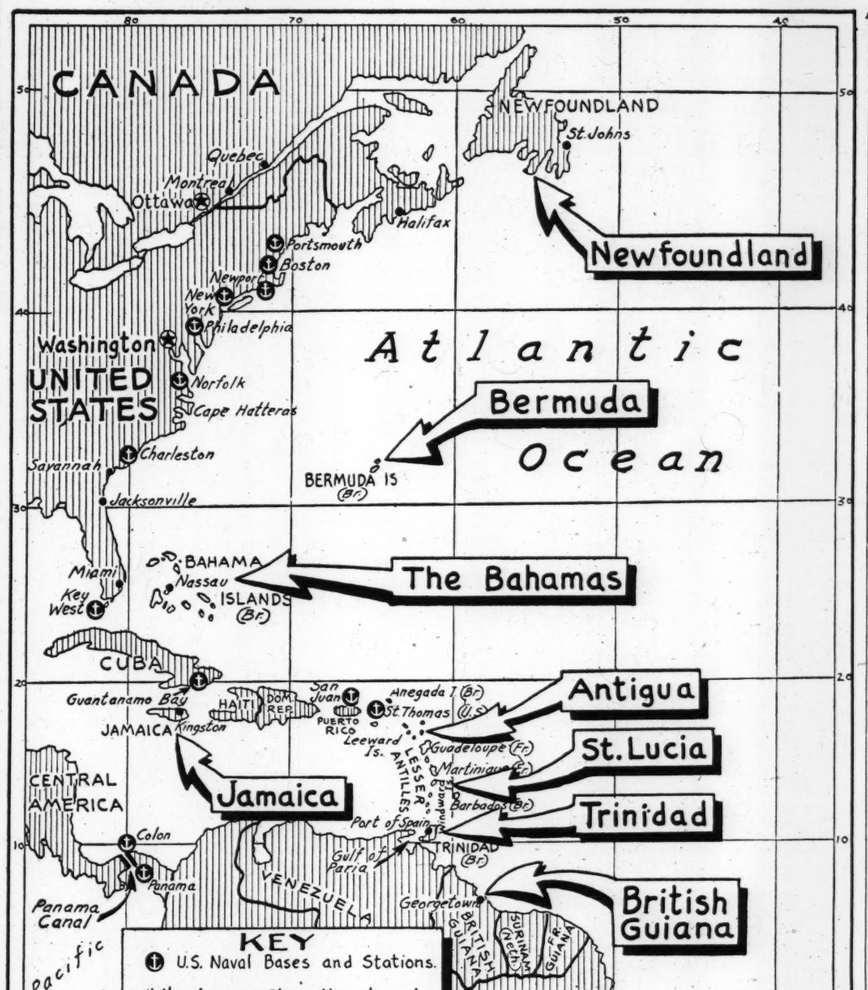
It is the skilled workmen, he said, who are wanted today. To illustrate, he pointed out that one State employment service reported that in July 20 per cent of the men placed through its office were experienced men of 45 years or older.

Forty Plus has placed many of its members in drafting positions and in special work on power and power transmission. "From all parts of the country," Mr. Darling continued, "we learn of shortages in such lines as machinists, shipfitters, boilermakers and in other lines of work requiring special training and experience."

Semi-skilled workers have not found any increase in demand for their services, he disclosed. "In prosperous times," said Mr. Darling, "there may be a place for the mediocre worker or the poorly trained beginner. Today the demand is for the trained youngster who has taken advantage of the training and for the older experienced man or woman who can offer real service the day he or she goes on the pay roll."

"Solution of our employment problem will not be offered by the draft," continued Mr. Darling, "but if the defense program emphasizes the need for proper objective training for youth, and the value of our older unemployed trained worker it may help us to visualize the entire unemployment problem from a more practical angle."

U. S. Sells Britain 50 Destroyers In Exchange for Atlantic Bases; British Vow Not to Scuttle Fleet



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Proposed U. S. Defense Line

Arrows show location of bases leased by the United States from Britain for 99 years stretching from Newfoundland to the Caribbean and South American waters.

Deal 'ok'd' by Attorney General made Sept. 2 President in message informs Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Foreign Office officials greeted news of the British-American exchange of air bases for overage destroyers today "with the greatest possible satisfaction."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—In a momentous stroke to give the United States its greatest defense acquisition "since the Louisiana Purchase" and to extend strategic military aid to Great Britain in its most crucial hour, President Roosevelt today informed Congress he is giving Great Britain 50 destroyers in exchange for naval and air bases.

Of even more profit to the United States than the military bases is an accompanying pledge from Prime Minister Winston Churchill, of Great Britain that the British Fleet, a key to United States defense for over a century, will never surrender or be scuttled in case the British Isles are defeated.

The pledge was made to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, through the Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador.

Together with an opinion from the Attorney-General, upholding the legality of the trade, the President sent Congress a special message announcing that the United States has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the Islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Antiqua; and in British Guiana.

Two Bases Are Gifts

The rights to the bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda, the President's message said, are gifts "generously given and gladly received. In return for the other bases, the United States will give the British 50 over-age destroyers.

The President denied that his act has any belligerent tinge. It is not, he told Congress, "inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger."

Naval officials have estimated that the 50 over-age destroyers can be made available to Great Britain within a week. The acquisition of the naval bases, they predict, will mean an almost revolutionary strengthening of American defenses. As pointed out in the President's message, they are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Antilles, Canada, Mexico and the eastern and gulf seaboards of the United States proper.

All bases will be leased to the United States for a period of 99 years free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States "to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage."

Exact location and boundaries are to be determined by common agreement of a commission of experts of both nations.

Jackson Upholds Transaction

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson delivered the opinion that upheld the much-controverted power of the President to make the destroyer trade without the consent of Congress. Mr. Jackson ruled that the President could enter into the proposed deal if "titles and possession of the proposed considerations" were certified by appropriate staff officers. He ruled out a proposed transfer of mosquito boats as a violation of United States law.

The 50 destroyers involved in the trade are a little more than 20 years old. They were built during or immediately after the World War and cost approximately $100,000,000, and have all been recently recommissioned. Today, it is understood, they are fully armed and ready for action.

Was Long Under Negotiation

The announcement to Congress came at the end of long and painstaking negotiations between British Ambassador Lord Lothian and officials of the State, Navy and Justice Departments. The notes exchanged between Secretary Hull and the Ambassador were dated Sept. 2. Attorney General Jackson's opinion was handed down Aug. 27.

Text of President Roosevelt's speech dedicating the Great Smoky Mountains National Park: Page 7.

Text of President's destroyer message and of Hull and Lothian notes: Page 19.

Transylvania Severed by Axis In Move to Pacify Hungary

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The judgment of Solomon has been pronounced on Transylvania. And it is being imposed by force. This one of Europe's children is being cut in two.

Rumania accepts the tragic verdict because it has not dared resist it. Hungary accepts it, because the Hungarians believe it is only temporary. They are convinced they will soon regain the whole of Transylvania. Indeed they are convinced Hungary will soon recover territory from Yugoslavia also and restore the millennial kingdom of Saint Stephen, as it was before 1918.

Transylvania, itself, has not

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Nazis Prepare To Block Reds In Ruman Area

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP)—Signing of an agreement by Germany and Soviet Russia to regulate legal affairs on their common border has been disclosed here.

Authorized sources said to-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Intimate Message from Tennessee

President's Two Labor Day Speeches Revealed His Strategy Against Willkie as Subtly Political, 'Non-Political' Speechmaking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chattanooga, Tenn.

If the further speeches of President Roosevelt between now and election day are like the two made yesterday this will be a very strange campaign indeed.

The Labor Day addresses had been widely heralded as the start of the President's campaign, editorial columns had put quotation marks round Mr. Roosevelt's "non-political" trip. The speeches were broadcast to, nobody knows how many, millions who expected, in all probability, that he would mention Mr. Willkie by name. They must have been disappointed. Mr. Roosevelt did call for national unity, did reiterate his defense stand, pointed with pride to TVA and also, in each address, emphasized that he would maintain New Deal social gains in the preparedness campaign. But of old-fashioned political tub-thumping there was none. Mr. Roosevelt's "non-political" trip was, in a narrow sense, spectacularly non-political.

Playing Subtle Politics

The paradox of the situation is that in all this, Mr. Roosevelt was, of course, playing politics. And he was playing politics of a very bold and a very subtle kind. His entourage believes that he will follow the policy through the campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt, in all this, is attempting to take fullest advantage of the aura that surrounds him in his official position as President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief, and the one elected leader who should most symbolize national unity. Mr. Willkie, at his twice-a-day press conferences at Rushville, conscientiously attempts to give news "leads" to reporters that will stir up political debate; Mr. Roosevelt replies by dedicating a park or a dam. Or inspecting an ordnance plant, as he is doing today. The effectiveness of the Roosevelt tactics must be judged by the voters. There were some signs of apathy in the grandstand at his speech yesterday morning, but it is obvious that the Roosevelt strategy requires as an essential component a record of past accomplishment to which he can point, or a simultaneous series of non-political achievements which he hopes will win national approval.

Looking at the Record

What is this record to which Mr. Roosevelt subtly draws attention, or uses as contrast, to set against the current criticisms by his aggressive adversary? Well, it is largely the story of his foreign policy and his defense program.

Cordell Hull built up the "good neighbor" policy at Buenos Aires, Panama and more recently Havana; he fought for reciprocal trade agreements (which Mr. McNary still attacks although Mr. Willkie supported).

Mr. Roosevelt warned of European war when Senator Borah and other isolationists pooh-poohed the idea; he secured modification of the arms embargo over the resistance of Republicans in the House and thereby helped to give Great Britain its American life-line of supplies against criticism or legislative opposition. He increased the size of the Navy, got a bill through for a third set of Panama Canal locks, and set up TVA.

Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Roosevelt tried to turn mosquito torpedo boats over to the British; and over Republican opposition has got a bill through the House increasing the Export-Import Bank's facilities by some $500,000,000 to lend to Latin American countries.

Republicans in Cabinet

Within recent months Mr. Roosevelt has taken two prominent Republicans into his Cabinet, has brought industrialists like Messrs. Knudsen and Stettinius to the Defense Commission, has secured legislation to mobilize the National Guard, put through staggering appropriations, increased the size of military forces, reached a mutual defense agreement with Canada and laid the basis for Western Hemisphere defense bases with Great Britain.

It was Mr. Roosevelt's personal intervention in the draft fight which largely defeated the Maloney Amendment for postponement of the plan. And through all of the European war he has emphasized—rightly or wrongly—America's stake in the struggle, and declared America's identity of interests with Great Britain.

Without such a background of activity Mr. Roosevelt could not hope to carry on a "non-political" campaign. He may be forced out of this position in any case. But developments over Labor Day indicate pretty clearly the technique and strategy he will attempt to use. It will take shrewd attack by Mr. Willkie to dislodge him from this position.

Richard L. Strout

Rival Labor Leaders Stress Defense Power in Steady Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Making of guns and conscripting of manpower will not alone cure unemployment—the one "great, gaping hole" in the Nation's economic armor.

That is the 1940 Labor Day message voiced by leaders of the two American labor factions over the week end holiday and re-echoed in the pronouncements of Democratic and Republican political spokesmen.

While pointing to vast new employment opportunties provided by the National Defense Construction Program, both William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, President of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, called upon the Government to find a more permanent cure for the unemployment load, still hovering around 9,000,000.

Reflecting their sentiment, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, in Rushville, Ind., issued a Labor Day statement saying that if he were elected he would "enlist the whole-hearted co-operation of labor, industry, agriculture and every other group in the task of overcoming our present economic stagnation and wiping out unemployment."

Would Keep Unions Free

Mr. Willkie also promised that if he were elected he would attempt to "arrest the present trend toward placing labor unions under governmental control" and would "lend every influence to establish forthright collective bargaining between management and men upon a basis of good will, conciliation and economic voluntarism."

"Labor Day," he added, "should cause every friend of American labor to remember that in the totalitarian dictatorships of Europe they have liquidated free trade unions and have imprisoned, or in some cases, murdered union leaders."

In New York, Democratic National Chairman Edward J. Flynn, countered with quotations from an article in the New Republic purporting to show that certain of the utility companies with which Mr. Willkie has been connected have hired labor spies.

"Perhaps," said Mr. Flynn, "the Republican candidate for President did not himself hand over the pay for a labor spy, but the records of the Senate Committee that dug into such matters disclosed that seven out of 10 of the subsidiaries of the power trust of which Mr. Willkie was President were clients of the 'notorious spy agencies that specialize in the destruction of labor's rights and liberties.'"

Both Attack Conscription

Both Mr. Green in his address yesterday before the Western Conference of the International Teamsters Union and Mr. Lewis, in his talk over the National Broadcasting System from Washington, attacked the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, passed by the Senate last week. Mr. Green said, however, that the A. F. of L. "will not oppose conscription if it can be proved that the traditional method of voluntary enlistment has failed."

Mr. Lewis described the proponents of the Burke-Wadsworth bill as men whose records showed long opposition to welfare measures for the people generally. He predicted that adequate voluntary enlistments would be secured if the enlistment period were shortened to a year, the pay raised to that of a self-respecting workman, private debts assumed or suspended, return to private jobs guaranteed, social security protection continued and the upper ranks of the Army opened to enlisted men.

Mr. Green urged that all aid short of war be given Great Britain, warned of the need for defense against "fifth columnists" and pleaded for "calmness and patience" in labor disputes so as to avoid strikes that might hamper the defense program.

Something to Defend

Most important in the Nation's defense, Mr. Lewis told his radio audience, is the improvement of economic conditions for all the workers so they will feel they have something worth defending. Better distribution of national income, he estimated, would permit the acquisition of $6,000,000,000 of arms simultaneously with the addition of $25,000,000,000 of purchasing power for normal peacetime needs.

Despite the fact reported by Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in her Labor Day broadcast in Boston, that employment today is 9,000,000 greater than seven years ago, New Deal economists estimate that another 9,000,000 persons are still out of work.

Administration economists predict, however, that the unemployment will probably be cut in half during the coming year by the national defense program. They expect a gradual, sustained pickup in industrial employment of more than 3,000,000. Another 1,000,000 or more will be called to military service.

Mr. Lewis, however, urged the nation to look beyond the present upsweep. "With the coming of peace between the warring nations," he warned, "wil lalso come a new and terrible depression of catastrophic proportions."

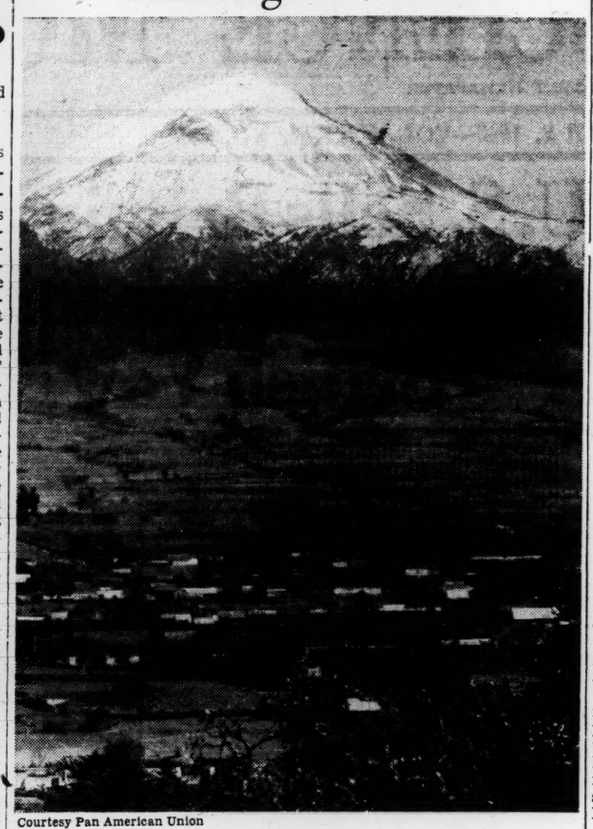
Record of Past Year

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, told a Chicago audience that labor was endangered by "those who are attempting to twist the virtues of national defense into a plan for destroying the gains which labor has made."

The Wage-Hour Administration estimated that since last Labor Day wage increases had been received by 1,000,000 workers, while the hours of 2,000,000 had been shortened. It reported that employers in that period have been required to pay $2,616,617 in back wages and overtime to employees.

The National Labor Relations Board summarized its five-year record, listing the settlement of 2,128 strikes and prevention of 857 others. It reported that settlements had sent 277,286 workers back to their jobs, while the prevention of strikes had aided 199,086 workers. The summary included 26,174 cases handled, and listed reinstatement of 20,845 workers found to have been "discriminatorily discharged," principally for union activity.

Challenge to Skiers



Courtesy Pan American Union

Invitation to Mt. Popocatapetl in Mexico

Skiing on Popocatapetl's Slopes Offered to Mexico's Visitors

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Skiing will be introduced this winter on the steep slopes of snowy Popocatapetl, one of Mexico's most scenic mountains. For the first time, winter visitors to Mexico will be able to bask in the warm sunshine of the coastland, then after a trip of only a few hours, find themselves in a winterland with every provision for enjoyment of skiing.

Work is rapidly going ahead on the construction of the road leading to Popocatapetl and a cable line to hoist skiers up the mountain will be erected. Skiing will be under supervision of the Izpomaii Explorers Club of Puebla which for several seasons has found great favor with tourists who join the organization's many planned excursions for mountain climbing.

Sliding down the sharp inclines of Popocatapetl will not be a new sport to Mexicans. For many centuries, inhabitants living close to the mountain each winter have climbed its slopes to ride down on fiber mats, called "petates." And for tourists who wish to vary the thrills of modern skiing with the equally exhilarating native sport, the ancient "petates" will still be available.

Nassau in Spotlight

Interest in Nassau has grown tremendously with the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and tourists in increasing numbers are expected to visit the Island this year. The Eastern Steamship Lines, which has been running cruises to Nassau this summer, will send its Acadia on an "extra" sailing to this tropical resort on Sept. 27. On this specially scheduled cruise there will be two full daylight days and two full evenings in Nassau. The ship will be used by passengers as their hotel while at Nassau. The complete seven-day cruise rate begins at $75.

Low Rail Fares

The railroads have agreed to extend for another year the low "grand circle" fares by which a person can travel by rail from his home to both Atlantic and Pacific Coast, and thence to the original starting point. Under the plan one can purchase a "grand circle" coach ticket for $90 or a first-class ticket for $135 plus the charges for sleeping or parlor car space occupied. The Pullman Company also will continue special reduced rates of $45 for one or two persons in a lower berth, or $34.50 for an upper berth, for the entire swing.

Season Extended

For the first time since Glacier National Park in Montana was opened the official season will be extended until Oct. 15. Campgrounds will remain open as long as weather permits, and private accommodations adjacent to the entrances will cater to the late-season tourists.

Guatemala Fair

Extensive preparations are being made in Guatemala for the 1940 National Fair which will be held in Guatemala City Nov. 17-24, at which agricultural and industrial products of the Nation will be displayed. The exhibit is attended not only by local businessmen and farmers but by visitors from other American countries.

Free Transfer

Few travelers are aware that the Chicago railroads provide free motor transfer across the city for passengers arriving at one station and departing from another. For example, persons arriving on an early morning train from New York and departing for San Francisco on the Treasure Island Special; for St. Paul on the "400"; or for Denver on the City of Denver will find in his through ticket a coupon calling for a free trip across Chicago to the North Western Terminal. All he need do is present this to the Parmelee Transfer agent and the railroads will carry him free.

London Raid Puts Court in Shelter

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The first legal case in British history ever tried in an air raid shelter was written into the record today. A high court judge adjourned underground with witnesses and barristers when warning sirens interrupted a hearing.

King George also set a precedent by bestowing decorations on a number of Royal Air Force men and naval officers, four of them Canadians, during the alarm.

Rival Groups Seek to Rule Over Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 3 (AP)—Mexico is confronted by one of the strangest situations in her political history as two rival congresses dispute the right to represent the people and prepare to announce election of their own candidates for President.

In the turbulent national elections last July the government contends the administration candidate, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, defeated his independent opponent, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan.

Supporters of General Almazan, now vacationing in the United States, contend he was "overwhelmingly" elected and insist he will take office as the next chief executive on Dec. 1.

Protected by a large concentration of troops, the congressional running mates of General Avila Camacho took over the legislative chambers Sunday and heard President Cardenas deliver his annual message.

General Almazan's forces, meanwhile, met secretly in a private hall and organized what they called "Mexico's only legal legislature." Jose Castro Estrada, from President Cardenas' home state of Michoacan, was chosen President of the chamber.

President Cardenas, in his speech opening Congress, indicated confidence the situation was in hand.

United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels and seven embassy attaches, as well as diplomats of other nations, attended the ceremonies.

President Cardenas criticized the claims of the Almazan followers, observing that some had wished to make him umpire without thinking that "the law empowers the legislative bodies exclusively with sole powers to decide the legitimacy of its own membership and of passing on elections for the Presidency."

Second Session Of Legislature Called in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The second session of the twenty-first Quebec Legislature—only French-speaking Assembly on the Continent—under the Liberal Government of Premier Adelard Godbout, has been called for Oct. 15. The first session was prorogued by Maj. Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, Lieutenant Governor, on June 22.

Full membership of the Quebec Assembly is 86 members of whom all but 15 are Liberal although there is now one vacancy in the Liberal ranks. Fourteen out of the remaining 15 non-Liberal members are followers of the National Union..

The only Independent member of the Legislature, Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, was recently arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and sent to an internment camp for agitation against signing by citizens in the national registration. The object of this registration is to ascertain the human resources of the nation so that they may be mobilized to enable Canada to make its maximum effort in prosecution of the war.

In the two vacancies now existing there will be no by-elections until prorogation of the present parliament. A law to this effect was passed through the House at the last session. There are also two vacancies in Quebec's Legislative Council, the only such legislative organization existing since Confederation.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Sept. 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 6, Nov. 3.
10:45 a. m, WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc. on Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Sept. 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct. 6, Nov. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Sept. 22.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 15; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Sept. 8, 22; Oct. 6, 20; Nov. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc, on Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17.

Appointee

Wide World

Frank C. Walker

Whom President Roosevelt has chosen to succeed James A. Farley as Postmaster General.

Walker Named To Farley Job By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—In appointing Frank C. Walker to his Cabinet, President Roosevelt is rewarding one of the New Deal's most expert "trouble shooters."

Up to now Mr. Walker's service in Washington has been of the "now you see it, now you don't" variety.

His nomination to the Postmaster Generalship, to be sent to the Senate this week by Mr. Roosevelt, means that at last, this "for Roosevelt before Chicago" Democrat will have the official rank befitting his intimacy with the inner Roosevelt circle.

To take Postmaster General James A. Farley's place, Mr. Roosevelt has named another Roman Catholic, a man who was educated at Notre Dame University and has been active for years in numerous Roman Catholic charities.

Lawyer in Butte

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Walker moved to Montana with his family when he was three years of age. After attending school at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash., and at Notre Dame, he hung out his law shingle in Butte, Mont., and soon became attorney for an imposing list of clients, including the Anaconda Copper Company.

In a few years, he became Assistant District Attorney and a member of the Montana Legislature.

Mr. Walker moved to New York to become attorney for the Comerford Theaters, Inc., a chain owned by an uncle. There he met Mr. Roosevelt and became one of his original boosters. The year Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency, Mr. Walker was serving as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

Several times Mr. Walker has come to Washington to take jobs under the New Deal, but he has always disposed of them as expeditiously as possible and slipped quietly out of town.

Executive Council Secretary

His first Government job was as executive secretary of President Roosevelt's Executive Council—the "Super Cabinet" the President set up upon his arrival in 1933. When the consumer problem grew troublesome at the National Recovery Administration, he was put in charge of a plan to organize Consumers' Councils in every county in the land—a plan that was never fully carried out. Later, when housing became the leading issue of the day, he whipped the plan for a Housing Administration into form.

In 1935 when new emphasis was put on public works to get the Nation over the depression hump, Mr. Walker was recalled to be Executive Director of the National Emergency Council, That time he stayed from April to December.

Mr. Walker is married to the former Miss Hallie Boucher, of Butte, and has two children, Thomas and Laura, but like Mr. Farley, he has usually come to Washington without them, leaving them in New York to enjoy a less artificial life than official Washington affords.

Producer Explains Use of Nazi Film

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Louis de Rochemont, publisher of March of Time, said Aug. 30 his organization had obtained legal title to the German war film "Baptism of Fire" from the Canadian Government to which a copy was transferred after seizure by the British at Bermuda.

The German film, "edited in a manner that has made it anti-Nazi rather than pro-Nazi propaganda," Mr. Rochemont said, would continue to be shown as a part of "The Ramparts We Watch."

German-owned film of the war picture was returned to the New York Distribution Corporation, Ufa, he said, after the Nazi Embassy objected to its use.

He said Canadian Film Commissioner John Grierson, under special authority granted by the Canadian Government, had turned over the film with the stipulation that it not be used to reflect in any way upon the Allies.

Eden Issues Note of Warning: Threat of Invasion Not Past

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—War Secretary Anthony Eden, in an anniversary message to the nation today, said "it would be most foolish to suppose that, because autumn approaches, the threat of invasion is already passed."

Addressing the National Defense Public Interest Committee at a luncheon, Mr. Eden continued:

"The contrary is the fact. There is no shred of evidence to show that Hitler has abandoned his declared intention to seek to subdue this country by invasion."

The Secretary observed, however, that, with the Battle of Britain still beating "about our ears," August was "for us in many respects the best month of this fighting year." But he advised Britons not to be less alert.

"At any moment," he declared, "fighting may begin on a large scale in the Middle East," where both the British and the Italians have large forces.

Never Enough Weapons

He emphasized the strides Britain has made in armaments, but added:

"There is no weapon in its armory of which the army does not ask for more.

"There is plenty of evidence to cause us to be especially watchful during these next few weeks," he said.

"Vigilance is as compelling a duty as it has been at any time in the last three months. To watch and ward is our instruction, not as troops that hold passively, a defensive line but as an army waiting to spring should the foe come within our grasp."

Continuing, Mr. Eden said:

"In some respects today our position is the most enviable of any in our history. There are times when it is good to stand alone, especially when you know that you are not going to stand like that forever, and we know that.

All Unwilling Victims

"Every nation that Hitler has overrun is his unwilling victim.

"All the propaganda in the world will not make a man who has once tasted true liberty accept as genuine the Goebbels substitute. In this country today are contingents, and they are growing contingents, from the armies of all those peoples under Hitler's rule. They are our comrades."

Mr. Eden said that "nothing could have equalled Prime Minister Churchill's courage at the darkest hour. He is a true warrior, brave and fertile in expedients, ever cool and watchful."

The War Secretary declared "defense works have been pushed forward at immense speed."

"In contrast with three months ago, they represent a national transformation," he said.

Mr. Eden noted that "the R. A. F., by its splendid gallantry, strikes the prelude for victory," but added "it's the Army that must deal the final blow."

British Church Plea

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury radiocast an appeal to the United States for "all the strength of your moral and spiritual support" in the "grim struggle" in which, he said, Britain is "defending Christian civilization."

Recalling his series of talks in the United States 22 years ago, and the "relief and refreshment" that came to the Allies when the United States entered the World War, he declared that "once again might is arrayed against right and is threatening the liberties of the world and . . . so far its success has been unbroken."

But, he said, continued air attack only is stiffening British determination and resistance and Britain will be ready for a more sustained attack if it comes.

In Britain, he said, "we honestly believe that we are holding the fort for other nations as well and for the world."

Of Naziism, he said, "it would be disloyalty to a Righteous God to hesitate to brand this force as essentially evil. It must surely not only be resisted, but destroyed before the world can breathe again in peace."

Anti-Japanese Movement Growing in Western Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Growing tension in the Orient is reflecting itself here in British Columbia by a growing anti-Japanese movement. Since the largest single Japanese population in the British Empire is concentrated in this Province—a total estimated at 30,000—this increasing agitation is regarded as being of more than local significance.

The public alarm here has crystallized in a report by a special committee of the Vancouver City Council which urges the Federal Government to apply to Japanese the same restrictions applied to Canadians in Japan. The deportation of all Japanese who have entered Canada illegally is also advocated in some quarters. The Federal Government is asked to take stricter precautions to preserve this country against "modern military tactics of the Blitzkreig type, where the element of surprise is paramount and which have been generally adopted by our enemies."

Canadians have no thought of a Japanese "invasion," even should war break out between Japan and the British Empire. But they are concerned over sabotage where Japanese are located near important ports and own fast speed boats which they use in fishing. It was undoubtedly with this in mind that the British Columbia Government sought and secured drastic new Federal regulations governing the registration of firearms.

Western Canada has had its anti-Japanese agitations before and periodically Governments and Legislatures have promised to do something about Oriental penetration. They have been unable to do anything important about it and the Japanese population here has grown and flourished

It is engaged in fishing on a large scale, though the number of fishing licenses granted to Japanese fishermen has been limited. Japanese operate in most forms of business in the coast cities, they control the small fruit industry of the rich Fraser Valley, contiguous to Vancouver, and have even penetrated as far as the Okanagan Valley.

In lumbering they have been less successful. They operate a few logging camps and hold large stands of timber which they hope to exploit later. Recently the Canadian timber controller dealt Japanese lumber trade a serious blow by preventing the further export of raw logs to any country outside of the British Empire. Previously Japan had imported logs and cut them into lumber at home, thus saving exchange and British Columbia wages.

Exports of metals to Japan have been greatly reduced in the last few months, though the Canadian Government recently refused to consider an outright embargo. Copper ore, however, is still moving in substantial quantities to Japan from one of British Columbia's largest mines, but the copper exporters, anticipating an end of this business, are contemplating the construction of a smelter to refine the ore here.

The basic difficulty of the Japanese problem is the relatively high birthrate among Japanese in this country, far outstripping the rate of any other race. The Japanese insist that they are loyal to Canada and bitterly resent the suggestion that they are potential enemies.

The Japanese Canadian Citizens League and the Japanese Merchants Association have submitted briefs to the City Council here declaring: "It is not reasonable to indict the whole group if certain individuals behave in a very foolish manner. If they (the Japanese) have any affection for the land of their origin, it does not imply a feeling of disloyalty toward their adopted country." The League condemand "fear mongering and hate mongering of the basest kind."

The merchants cited their heavy investments in Canadian war loans and expressed eagerness to cooperate in Canada's war effort "to repay the debt we owe to the land of our birth or adoption."

French Colony Bars Japan

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (AP)—A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Saigon, French Indo-China, said today French Indo-China had rejected a Japanese ultimatum demanding permission to move troops through that French colony. Reuters said the ultimatum was delivered Sept. 1.

The movement of Japanese troops through French Indo-China would enable Japan to strike at Chinese resistance in the southern border provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi.

French Indo-China, forming a huge capital "J" in Southeast Asia, already is the object of a determined drive to bring it within Japan's economic orbit.

A Japanese military mission has been there several weeks enforcing a blockade against the movement of war materials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek through that French outpost

'Puppet' Slain

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (AP)—Liu Han-ha, a nationalized Japanese who recently was named President of a pro-Japanese Chinese language newspaper, was fatally shot by two Chinese gunmen today in a restaurant in the International Settlement.

The assassins escaped before police could reach the scene

The newspaper executive whose post Liu was expected to assume shortly was assassinated on June 26. He was known as a follower of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime at Nanking.

The scene of today's shooting was the British defense sector, which has been taken over by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps temporarily since the withdrawal of British troops

President's Parade Aids Willkie Fund

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt's entourage passed the Willkie-for-President headquarters when it moved from a railroad station to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park where the President spoke yesterday.

"Reserved seats up stairs for Roosevelt parade—50 cents each—proceeds to Willkie-for-President Club."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (Fifth Church): Malvern Town Hall, Glenferrie Road, Malvern, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.

England

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., Sept. 28.
London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 5:30 p. m., Sept. 26.

Yorkshire

Bradford (First Church): Church Edifice, Carlisle Road, 6 p. m., Sept. 28.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Cardiff: The Congregational Church, Charles Street, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 23.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, east of Telegraph Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.
San Francisco (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Benjamin Franklin Junior High School, Bayview Avenue and Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 12.

Illinois

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 12.
Niles Center: Niles Township High School Auditorium, Lincoln Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept 8.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 8.
Waterville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 9.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

New Hampshire

Laconia: Colonial Theater, 4:30, Sept. 8.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 8. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Dunkirk: High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.
Millerton: Auditorium, Methodist Church, 3 p. m. Sept. 8.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 10
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Oregon

Portland (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 3505 N. E. Multnomah Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 13.

Pennsylvania

Easton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9.
Gettysburg: Majestic Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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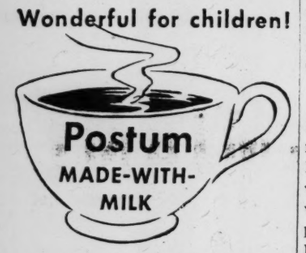

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'Excess Income' Folks Prove Problem for Housing Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The last thing the Chicago Housing Authority would be expected to worry about is "excess income families," since its job is to house people whose incomes do not enable them to find decent homes. But it is so concerned about people with too much income that it has published a booklet on their difficulties.

Of course, "excess income" is a relative term. In this case it refers to some 650 families who have had to move or will soon have to move from the public housing projects here because their breadwinner is bringing in more than the maximum set for eligibility in subsidized houses. This group of "exiles" is calling attention to a phase of the housing problem that has been given scant attention in the general attack on slums—the problem of the in-betweens, the families who are above the slum category and therefore should not need subsidized housing, but who do require some assistance in their efforts to get private capital to build for them.

Where to Go?

The Chicago Housing Authority recognizes the seriousness of their problem and devotes this booklet to pointing it out, but it does not feel guilty about compelling them to leave the local housing projects. It is only common sense, its staff agrees, that subsidized houses, with their tax exemptions, should be reserved for the poorest families who are unable to meet ordinary rent requirements. The Authority has worked hard to bring down rentals so that a poorer group of people might be accommodated. As it succeeded in lowering rentals, families with incomes over five times the rent automatically became ineligible to remain. That is the law.

But where are these ineligible families, 652 of them, going? Back to slums? That's what the Chicago Housing Authority is discussing in this booklet. It tells how it is striving to get them located again; and "striving" is the correct word. So far, it has done more looking than finding. The Chicago Real Estate Board sent a list of all the available dwellings it could find within the price range of the people, but the list was not long enough. It fell a couple of hundred short. So the Housing Authority sent persons to talk with local real estate agents, and to note down "For Rent" signs in windows. This brought to light several hundred more dwellings. But even that total proved inadequate upon further investigation.

Nor is it just decent houses the ineligible tenants of the projects are seeking now. They long for decent neighborhoods.

Keeping Up Standard

The families require homes with from one to four bedrooms, at prices ranging from $25 to $40 a month, the study notes. Some 250 of them are making earnest efforts to work out plans for buying their own homes, the Authority reports. "A notable result of public housing," comments a marginal note in the leaflet. "Two hundred and fifty former slum dwellers working on plans to provide themselves with homes of their own—non-subsidized, and taxpaying." Tenants in the Jane Addams Houses and the Julia C. Lathrop Homes, the first two projects completed in Chicago, have organized co-operative housing societies and are striving to find someone to build for them at prices they can afford to pay. They would like to remain together in a group, so that their newly developed neighborhood relationship might be retained.

Will private capital be able to build for them? In any case, they will have to spend more of their income for rent, once they leave the project; for they can no longer benefit by Government subsidy and tax remission. That part is fair enough, in the opinion of the Housing Authority, since the people moving in to take their places, with their smaller incomes, will be paying an equally large share of their income for rent. The rub comes when it is seen that many of the rejected families must accept sub-standard houses.

"Home financing for low-income families must be obtained, and ways and means of producing soundly the construction of new houses in blighted areas must be expedited," the report concludes.

Parking—Great Smokies Style

Wide World

Where the Clouds Play Hide and Seek as the Wind Catches Its Breath

A scene in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from Clingman's Dome in North Carolina. The park was formally dedicated yesterday by President Roosevelt at Newfound Gap, a few mlies from the spot pictured. Ample parking space is provided for motorists to enjoy the view and cloud effects. Motorists from many States visited the spot over Labor Day.

Roarin' Fork Folks Happy 'Neath Smokies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROARIN' FORK, Tenn.—I am writing this in a little house on Roarin' Fork, which flows by the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains. You might almost say it's the swish on the Great Smokies' skirt.

One of the swishes. There are many more. Fightin' Creek, for instance. That's a wild and boisterous rivulet, all right. Little Pigeon, too, is a blustering, noisy stream; it sometimes becomes a Big Pigeon. In fact, rushes through the gorges like a raging dinosaur. Greenbriar seems to me a more placid stream, meandering through a more idyllic hollow. But even it begins as a tumultuous cascade.

The cascade part of it lies in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. That's what the park is for—to steal all the thunder of all these riotous rivers. And the superb forests. And the magnificent mountains. And the marvelous flowers. I counted 54 different kinds in a short walk.

This vast park is one of the most alluring and spectacular retreats in our country. It is still pristine and primeval. It is native. How native it is, you see by the folks here at Roarin' Fork, which lies on the edge of the park.

Life in a Cabin

I live in one of their cabins—with my family. We're having a family reunion. The Fork roars right under our windows. It roars us to sleep every night. I never heard such vehement lullabies. Nor saw such a vociferous sandman. If a stout little dike didn't prevent, it'd storm right into our rooms to see if it had roared us to sleep.

On the other side of our little house is another steram, a tiny one coming from a clear and gentle spring. The streamlet and the spring are both in our yard. A high rock juts out over them. From our front porch a private sylvan bridge leads to the street. From our back door a goat path leads past the spring, up over the cool boulder. We can scamper up it—if we choose. I guess scamper means trot.

We have a wood stove in our kitchen. It's very cheerful and friendly, but a bit slow. After all, a woodstove is no acetylene lamp. It's from the horse and buggy age. Maybe that's why I like it. It pops and crackles splendidly. The teakettle clucks and purrs; its lid bobs up and down. We've all been looking for a cricket to put on the hearth, but the nearest we've come is a big ant.

Primitive Refrigeration

The spring under the rock is our refrigerator. It has two compartments: one for our landlady's victuals, one for ours. In our part we have a cantaloupe, watermelon, bottle of milk, can of tomato juice. And a stick of butter. The butter is in an empty tin can; we have to keep a smooth, flat gray stone on the can to prevent it from floating away.

I am writing this on the kitchen porch, which is well screened. On one side of me the blustering Fork roars, on the other the demure spring gurgles, at my elbow the stove crackles. Even though the ant doesn't chirp, I find this an almost perfect summer palace.

But, of course, our reunited family can't live merely on emotions. They get up very late in the morning, but when they once get up they want breakfast quick. And when they get home from a mountain trip in the evening they want supper quick.

But our stove doesn't work quick. So we need a lot of very fine wood, whole stacks of crisp kindling to burn rapidly and furiously. Naturally we can't expect our landlady to provide that. So it is my task to split up her ordinary sticks of wood into very fine pieces.

Introducing Grandma

Yesterday, as I was splitting wood, a lady came over to see me. She is the mother of our landlady.

"Good morning," she said, kindly.

"Good morning."

"How are you'uns?" she asked in a neighborly way.

"Fine. And you?"

"Right smart. I never see'd a feller cut wood sittin' down before."

"It's a fine way, Mrs. Tomkins. Won't you sit down, too?"

"Don't kir if I do. But we ain't Tomkins. We're Ogles."

"I beg your pardon; I just came from a Tennessee town where they were all Tomkins. Are they all Ogles here?"

"Who ain't Ogle's a Clabo," she answered.

We sat there a long time on the log visiting. I liked this grandma as much as the spring and the wood fire. She told me about some of the Ogles, though in an hour she couldn't tell about anywhere near all of them.

Really Tall Corn

Mrs. Ogle urged me to come and see their corn—"twice as high as your head!" she said. I promised to go. She told me how they used to grind their corn, how some folks still spin and weave and knit. She told stories of hunting and lumbering. She described their churches and told of preachers who went from hollow to hollow, from cove to cove.

"Don't you ever get tired of it?" I asked.

"Tired of what?" she retorted, surprised.

"Oh, the loneliness, the dark, the mud, the rain, the being shut away from everything in your own hollow," I explained.

"'Taint lonely fer us," she answered. "We ain't shut out o' nothin'. This is our world. We have everything we need. We don't hanker fer cities. We don't like store britches and city slickers. We like honest mountain folks."

Then grandma took a bucket out of the spring, and climbed up over the rock. Our family went for a picnic in her mountains. **R. H. M.**

Water's Rule in Desert Exceeds That of Kings

By Rodney Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Arizona

For dramatic effect, a writer might speak of water as "king" in the desert States—only no king was ever so important. There has been some talk in Arizona lately of a scheme to bring 1,000,000 acre feet of water from the Colorado River to augment the supplies in Salt River and Casa Grande Valleys. That is a lot of water, but Arizona can never, apparently, have too much—or even enough.

Arizona and California and Nevada all have interests in the vital, abundant, but not inexhaustible waters of the Colorado.

A group of Phoenicians have been talking about a 190-mile aqueduct from the big river over to the Phoenix region.

Arizonans were told recently by Dr. G. E. P. Smith of the Department of Irrigation Engineering at the University of Arizona that about 25 per cent of all irrigation water used in the State is lost as a result either of over-irrigation or uneven distribution. And that is something worthy of the serious consideration of any arid state.

A candidate for gubernatorial nomination in recent campaigning used the all-imortant water as a vote-getting medium, declaring, "We must have water or perish."

More Tourists Wanted

California

Southern California's highways, streets, beaches — every place in fact—seem busy enough to the casual observer, winter or summer, but Southern Californians want them to be even busier in the winter. Lots of room for tourists, in other words.

"Sun Carnival" is the alluring name under which the All-Year Club, aided by a committee of 100 busines, civic, and industrial leaders, will present the Southland's extensive menu of attractions before the hemisphere-bound American public.

Something like 300 widely varied events of southern California's winter season will be linked in a unified promotion and invitation drive.

Confidentially, the Los Angeles newspapers have told their readers that the purpose of this super-special (or should we say colossal) effort is to compete with Florida, which is reported to be "out-advertising southern California 10 to 1 in point of money spent."

. . . San Diego, city of mild winters, had even a milder one last time. The fact was disclosed in the business statistics of the Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, which showed gas sales off $28,000 for last winter, and steam sales down about $7,000. Gas is used extensively for household heating in San Diego, steam chiefly in the downtown district. Or, is the drop in gas demand due to an increase in use of electricity?

. . . Sixteen southern California independent orange-growing or handling organizations have challenged in the courts the Federal citrus control set-up on the ground that the pro rata committees are "usurping powers they do not possess." Thirty-two individual members of the Federally-appointed citrus crop control board were named defendants in injunction proceedings by which the orange growers and distributors seek to break the Board's powers, through the State courts.

. . . Automobile sales, regarded as something of a barometer of business strength and trends, marked a new high in July for a period of more than three years. Sales reached a total of 28,820 cars and trucks—a gain of 64 per cent over July, 1939, and more than double the figure for July, 1938.

New Pay Dirt Reported

Nevada

Mining and politics, always timely topics in Nevada, have been at a peak lately, what with several Republican candidates in the field in an effort to unseat Democratic Senator Key Pittman, and with word reaching Reno concerning some "hot spots" found by leasers in the Tenabo placer district 30 miles south of Beowawe. One of the candidates for the Republican assignment of running against Senator Pittman is boldly advertised as "the only man who can beat Pittman." The gold stories from Lander County tell of varying finds in the gravel beds, the richest "hot spot" being said to have produced $90 in gold from one yard of gravel. Reno, accustomed to torrid politics and tall tales from the mines and placers, remains calm.

. . . Forest Service crews are in the field in Tahoe Forest up along the ridge of the Sierras, surveying and estimating timber for cutting. A virgin stand of timber at Mosquito Ridge is said to be overmature, and a 60 per cent cut is planned. Forest Service officials want to establish a cropping system that will provide a stabilized lumber industry in this area for an indefinite period. Tahoe Forest straddles the California-Nevada line.

. . . On the fourth day of the fall semester the University of Nevada reported its enrollment figure at 842, as against 791 on the fourth day last year. Freshmen held the lead in numbers, with 336 of the newcomers enrolled. Not as large enrollments as many another State boasts, but then, Nevada does not base its claims to greatness on its census figure—at least not at present.

Apple Drying Starting

Washington

Four apple dehydrating plants were expected to start operations at Wenatchee early in September. Since the market for about 75 per cent of the dried apple production in this section has been export, and the European war has reduced this market greatly, the length of the run of the plants this year will be reduced.

Late August brought one of the most critical periods of the summer in the matter of forest fires. At one time State Forester T. S. Goodyear asked the general public to stay out of the forests except in case of necessity. Approximately 60 fires were reported burning in western Washington at one time. First fall rains will point the way toward the victory which rains of the western slope always win over the fire menace each winter.

Dr. Butler Sees Discipline As Most Vital Need of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 2—Americans must find a national discipline which will subordinate private gain and pressure group government to public service and world co-operation in advancing civilization if the United States is to be strong enough, when called upon, to lead the world back to sanity, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

This rebuilding of national morale, he told an audience at the Paris Memorial Art Museum here last night, requires as a foremost point the restoration of the influence of home-teaching and religion in America's private life.

The United States, with its Federal form of government, its freedom of trade and opportunities for development within its individual units and its independent judiciary, may well become the world's model if a prosperous and peaceful community of nations is to replace today's disordered society, he declared.

It was the failure of France, Britain and the United States to understand new economic and political movements at work in the world and to co-operate for their control and direction into democratic channels that allowed barbaric forces to reverse mankind's progress, Dr. Butler held.

Turning to the record of the United States, Dr. Butler recalled the failure of its Government to take action on the "epoch-making" Joint Resolution passed in 1910 by House and Senate without a dissenting vote which authorized the President to begin negotiations with other governments to bring about a world organization which would establish and protect peace through the aid of an international police force composed of the combined navies of the world.

There was, again, he said, the failure of the American Government to abide by the definite pledges of both political parties in 1920 to support the League of Nations. The fact that Congress could have passed such a resolution in 1910 and that such pledges existed in 1920, coupled with the fact no nation in the world in 1940 is as informed as is this one and interested in news from every part of the globe, was proof enough that the United States is not isolationist, he stressed. Yet, he declared, it was the presence of "petty" politicians in Washington which threw away American opportunities for world leadership.

If America is to win its way through this confused era, Dr. Butler said, it must learn to eliminate purely partisan politics and educate a sound public opinion which will guide national destinies.

"Education," he said, "is the function, in co-operation, of the family, the church and the school. If the family fails in its guiding influence and discipline and if the church fails in its religious instruction, then everything is left to the school, which is given an impossible burden to bear. It is just this situation which has arisen in the United States. . . . Fundamental discipline, both personal and social, has pretty well disappeared, and, without that discipline, which develops self-discipline, education is impossible."

Gatti-Casazza Head Of 'Met' 27 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, who passed on at his ancestral home in Ferrara, Italy, Sept. 1, had been general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company from 1908 to 1935, making it one of the foremost grand opera companies in the world.

An appreciation of both artistic excellence and box-office appeal were his outstanding traits as head of the "Met." During his management here he introduced such new faces as Alemita Galli-Curci, Marion Talley, Lily Pons, Jeritza, Anna Pavlowa, Lawrence Tibet, and Kirsten Flagstad.

Foster Parents Aid Refugee 'Sanctuary'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A "children's sanctuary" has been established on the outskirts of London by the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, organization through which Americans may donate funds for the care of European child refugees, it was announced at American headquarters today.

Refugee children of all nationalities are being housed at the "sanctuary," where $5 a week will provide for a refugee mother and child, Mrs. Edna Blue, executive chairman, said.

The organization estimates that there are 32,250 foreign refugee children ranging in age from five months to 15 years in Great Britain, including 10,000 from Austria and Germany, 4,000 from Czechoslovakia, 10,000 from the Channel Islands, 5,000 from Gibralter, 2,000 from Belgium, 500 from Spain, 500 from Poland, 200 from France and 50 from the Netherlands.

Express Clerks Plan for Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — District chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks have empowered a committee to fix the time of a nationwide strike of some 30,000 members employed by the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

George M. Harrison, union President, said that the chairman "endorsed everything the negotiating committee had done" in connection with the failure of the Brotherhood and the Agency to agree on how to establish the 44-hour week. The clerks now work 48 hours.

Mobilization Of Guard Gets First Orders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—National Guard mobilization was under way today, with the first contingent of 60,000 citizen-soldiers ordered by President Roosevelt to report to the colors Sept. 16 for a year's active duty with the Regular Army.

The presidential order, issued yesterday, meant the first peacetime tour of service for the Guard in the Nation's behalf since the days of 1916 when Guard units were used along the Mexican Border while Gen. John J. Pershing led a punitive expedition of regulars across the Rio Grande in search of Pancho Villa.

The 60,000 men ordered out represent more than one-fourth of the total Guard strength which the War Department ultimately plans to have mobilized. The Guard's present strength is given as 242,000, but resignations, discharges and the elimination of the physically unfit are expected to reduce the number to 220,000, or less.

Units in 26 States were affected by Mr. Roosevelt's order. They included four full divisions—the 44th, 30th, 45th and 41st—18 coast artillery regiments, and 4 observation squadrons. The tank companies of the four divisions were excepted. Army officers said they would be told to report later.

Mr. Roosevelt was expected, according to War Department plans, to order out additional Guard units in the coming months until the mobilization has been completed. The High Command has said that full mobilization of the Guard was an essential preliminary for the training of the conscript army contemplated under the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory military service legislation passed by the Senate and now pending in the House.

Under the law authorizing the mobilization order, guardsmen below the rank of captain who have dependents to support will be given 20 days to resign. Those under 18 will be discharged. Employers are directed to reinstate guardsmen applying for former jobs within 40 days after completing their year's service. Exceptions would be made where reinstatement would be "impossible or unreasonable."

The question of establishment of a "home defense" force to replace national guardsmen called to active duty came to the fore almost immediately.

Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said Governors of several States had recommended congressional authorization of state defense units.

Senator Sheppard said he believed "we will be able to agree upon something at this session."

Methodists Quit Youth Congress

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 3 (AP)—The national conference of Methodist youth closed at Winona Lake Sunday after delegates voted to withdraw from the American Youth Congress because its policies have become "inconsistent" and "dangerous to the causes which the Congress purposed to serve."

A resolution adopted Saturday by the young Methodists said the Congress' policy "has changed at a time when external conditions did not warrant such changes." It said the membership was not responsible for these changes but that they were made by leaders of the Congress.

(The Conrgess has been accused of Communistic inclination by many critics.)

The Methodists abandoned a proposed caravan to Washington as a demonstration against the Burke - Wadsworth Conscription Bill and decided instead that members would distribute leaflets and speak in opposition to the measure in their home communities.

Surplus Food Stamps Start in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The Federal surplus foods stamp program went into operation for the first time in this city today, as 2,600 families, numbering 8,000 men, women and children in Brooklyn, received the first food stamps along with their relief checks. It is expected that approximately 100,000 relief recipients will participate when the plan is fully under way.

Twenty thousand food dealers in Brooklyn will co-operate in the distribution of the food under the program. Under the Federal plan as adapted to this area, $3 will be deducted from the semi-monthly pay checks of relief recipients. In return they will receive orange stamps with a face value of $3, good for buying any kind of food. They will also receive, as Federal largesse, $1.50 in blue stamps, good only for articles designated as surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture.

WARREN
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INTEREST BEGINS
SEPT. 10

First Stratosphere Planes Now Fly Between Americas

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Inauguration of the world's first international substratosphere air service between North and South America yesterday marked not only the beginning of upper level air transport between the Americas but also the beginning of aviation's freedom from the terrain that lies beneath it.

Instead of being tied either to land or oversea operation, the new Pan American service seeks the shortest route from point to point with the most suitable type of equipment.

In this particular case, for instance, the new air service, tieing the Americas even closer together as regards travel time, denoted the beginning of the changeover of Pan American service to South America from an over-the-ocean route to essentially land operation.

No More Steppingstones

In other words, the four-engined Boeing Strato-Clipper Flying Cloud, land plane, will ignore the steppingstones of the Caribbean—Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico,—and the "rim" of South America, for a service linking Miami directly with Trinidad thence to Belem (Para) and, by a new route cutting directly through the interior of Brazil, to Rio de Janeiro and on to Buenos Aires.

Rio, nearly 6,000 miles from the North American mainland, will be brought within 30 flying hours, or three days elapsed time, of Miami, while Buenos Aires, 7,200 miles from the United States, will be reached in 36 flying hours.

Simultaneously with the opening of the new cut-off route to Rio, sister-Clippers of the Flying Cloud will initiate a three times weekly non-stop service between Miami and the Canal Zone. From Cristobal the DC-3 airliners of Pan American-Grace Airways will pick up these passengers, mail and express on a stepped-up service down the west coast of South America and over the Andes, by way of a "diagonal" service from Bolivia, and a direct trans-Andean service from Chile, providing a three and a half day service to Buenos Aires. Thus, the Argentinian capital will have in effect a daily air service from the United States. A long way, indeed, from the former American "contact" with Argentina which consisted of a fortnightly steamer service.

These new services of Pan American line up in the following impressive array:

Sixteen schedules every week including:

Three sub-stratosphere "express" schedules to Buenos Aires by way of Rio.

One "local" schedule to Rio.

Three "express" schedules to Buenos Aires via Lima on the Pacific.

Three non-stop trans-Caribbean schedules to the Canal Zone.

Two trans-Caribbean schedules to Colombia by way of Jamaica.

Two trans-Caribbean schedules to Venezuela via Haiti.

Five schedules to Puerto Rico (two non-stop, three "local").

Five through schedules, by way of Mexico and Central America, to the Canal Zone.

Standards Board

Significant for the American air defense program is an announcement of the Society of Automotive Engineers establishing an SAE Aeronautical Standards Board for National Defense and the appointment of Theodore P. Wright, international authority on aircraft design and construction, as its chairman.

The appointment was announced by John A. C. Warner, general manager of the SAE. The new board will undertake a co-operative program of development and co-ordination of aircraft standardization, Mr. Wright, who is Vice-President in charge of engineering for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, is on leave of absence from his company to serve as executive officer of the Airplane and Engine Division of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Hearing Planned On Plane Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOVETTSVILLE, Va., Sept. 3—The crash of a Pennsylvania Central Airliner near here on Aug. 31 with 25 fatalities, including Senator Ernest Lundeen (F-L), of Minnesota, brought plans today for a public hearing in Washington Thursday and a possible Senate inquiry.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, together with company officials, continued today their investigation of the crash. The Douglas transport model, in taking off from Washington for Pittsburgh, had been found "ship-shape" in a routine ground-check just before the departure.

The crash was the first with fatalities on a commercial airline since March of 1939, and was the first in the 13 years of Pennsylvania Central Airlines operations.

Senator Lundeen, one of those fatally injured in the crash, was elected to the Senate in 1936. A lawyer, he had been a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives from 1910 to 1914; a Minnesota delegate in the lower House of Congress in 1917-19; and again a member of the House from 1933 to 1937.

Castillo Names Argentine Minister

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 3 (AP)—Acting President Castillo has begun reorganizing the Argentine Government with the appointment of the first of the new ministers to replace those who resigned as a result of an army land purchase scandal.

Señor Castillo, acting for President Ortiz, named Guillermo Rothe Minister of Justice and Public Works.

Coincident with Señor Rothe's appointment, President Ortiz issued a statement that the Government "will be placed in entirely new hands" but that the new appointees would be expected to continue his policies.

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Britain Changed in Work, Play, Attitude, and Scene

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—Between the first air raid sirens that broke upon an almost totally unprepared British people last September and the great mass of daily warnings today, there has passed a year bringing strange and penetrating changes to Britain—changes of living, changes of working, changes of playing, changes of thought, changes of scene.

In the very first hour of the war, the sirens in Britain wailed a warning of raiding planes with dramatic suddenness to a people who had hardly made any preparations to cope with aerial warfare. But no planes came.

Now the sirens are wailing again, and again every day bombers throb overhead, but it is a people on guard who have switched their whole daily routine over to meet and beat that menace.

Changes in Work: A year ago it was the day when Britain went leisurely to war. This is a day of work, often 12 to 15 hours. Mothers go off to keep machines running when fathers come home to sleep. Stage stars give free concerts in factory lunch rooms to refresh the workers and take their thoughts for an hour at least far from endlessly moving belts and ever turning wheels. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden, arbitration must be accepted by both sides to keep the machines in continuous motion.

Young men of every class have been or are being turned from clerks, professional men or office boys into gunners, infantrymen, airmen and sailors. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary folk have been transformed into firemen, or airraid wardens, or special policemen. More than a million have become sparetime armed guardians of their villages or towns. Almost every adult in the country is actively concerned in the war.

Changes in play: The Britain of the "business as usual" signs, of a million and a half jobless, of vacations, of automobile rides, of breakfasts of eggs and bacon and buttered toast, of the eight-hour working day, of free week ends, of overflowing September sales in stores, of boisterous renderings of the favorite song "We'll hang up our washing on the Siegfried Line" has disappeared. That was a Britain that is now forgotten.

Changes in living: This is a day when it is "the ordinary, sensible thing for a householder to have turned his house upside down, to live upstairs and sleep downstairs, thus solving the problem of having at one and the same time in these much-raided nights some sense of security and adequate sleep. This is the day when housewives must exercise similar ingenuity, for though food is plentiful, it is apt to lack variety, and cost more—and with both taxes and savings to be set aside, her budget is smaller.

In this once noisy park, in that once child-thronged side street there's a strange silence now that so many town areas are almost empty of children. Young evacuees are sprinkled everywhere around the countryside. Hundreds of mothers have said a brave au revoir to youngsters sailing away across the oceans to America, Australia, and New Zealand.

Changes in Attitudes of Thought: In those first weeks when the shape of things to come was unimaginable, cinemas and theaters were hurriedly shut altogether or made to open on alternate nights or for different hours each day so that no great crowds should gather. Now that the air raids are an everyday occurrence cinemas and theaters keep open much as usual, except that many of them go on until the early hours of the morning after the normal performance is finished to keep customers amused during the long raids.

A year ago the watchword was "Time is on our side." Today the British have had to refute their dependence upon time as an ally—now they fight against it. Those were days when the Maginot Line was impregnable. These are the days when nothing is believed impregnable but courage. At that time there was "no fifth column," no reason to restrict liberty. Now with ruthless demands of security many well-known men and women, many unknown citizens, are kept in custody without trial. Then aliens, unless proved spies, were friends. Now aliens, unless proved friends, are suspect. Then it was a war against something—aggression—where now it is becoming more and more a war for something—a better European revolution—a war of advancing ideas from which there must be no retreat.

Changes in Scene: That lovely countryside we knew is scarred and slashed. Mechanical excavators have gorged great mouthfuls out of parks. Barbed wire spans the seashore. Machine-gun posts stare with a thousand dark unwinking eyes at roads, bridges, and valleys.

Almost the only changeless thing in the changing year has been the Britishers' sense of humor which though it may seem difficult to understand when applied to so serious a proposition as war is really the ballast which keeps them steady.

It is the dominant note in these dark days. One doesn't need to invent humorous stories. There's the true one of the elderly man who celebrated his birthday in a south coast air-raid shelter remarking to reporters who sought an interview, "Well, my birthday certainly went off with a bang"; and the peppery ex-colonel encountered in a club who complained, "Must be losing my grip, I can't sleep through these air-raid sirens like I used to"; and the man forced to leave a cafe against his will in an air raid whose first view outside was of a lamppost on which was hung the legend "Danger: Men at work overhead."

And it is reliably reported that Dover landladies now advertise "Nice rooms: Every convenience: facing the enemy."

'Decisive Hour'

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP)—The "decisive hour is inexorably near" for Britain, the German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, declared Sept. 1.

Speaking at Katowice, in German-occupied Poland, on the first anniversary of the German-Polish conflict, the Minister told Silesians that "developments of the past year must have convinced even Englishmen that the Führer acts when the right hour arrives."

New War Role for Old Guns

Wide World

Bollards Go to the Defense of Britain

British and French guns on Tower Hill outside the Tower of London, all of which are over 100 years of age, are to be broken up for scrap. Eight of the 40 or 50 guns used as bollards have been removed, but guns marking corners will be left. Eight guns outside the Tower, weighing 25 tons, have also been lifted. The guns will produce about 150 tons of metal. Here bollards are being removed. Various means of obtaining scrap are being employed. Picture passed by British censor.

Churchill Dominates First Year of the War

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3 — The whole history of the momentous political happenings in Britain during the first year of the war can be summed up in one word—Churchill.

One voice—Winston Churchill's—rings through this first chapter of the war's grim story, spurring on the British people, and keeping alight the democratic ideals for which the conflict is being waged.

It was the same voice which for almost a decade had been warning his fellow countrymen of Germany's growing strength and sinister intentions as well as of Britain's weakness. But it was a voice unheeded, often slighted, and even discredited, until war itself swept Mr. Churchill into office as First Lord of the Admiralty on an irresistible wave of popular feeling.

Shouldered Grievous Burdens

It was Mr. Churchill who in the twilight months of waiting before the war's full fury broke loose kept alight the flame of enthusiasm in the British people and brightened the wearying interlude with his vivid verbal onslaught on the enemy.

It was Mr. Churchill who stood at center of the political storm as the Norwegian campaign uncovered the utter inadequacy of Britain's war effort.

It was Mr. Churchill who, when the regard of the British people for most of their politicians fell to an unprecedented low level as a result of this setback, restored public confidence and as the new Prime Minister achieved the difficult political task of bridging the gulf between the Conservatives and Labor in the formation of a wide national government.

It was Mr. Churchill who, striding onto the bridge of the British ship of state in the midst of what he himself then described as "a cataract of disaster poured out upon us," set the signal at last after eight neglected months at "full steam" in the production of war supplies, planes, guns, tanks and munitions.

Final Victory Foreseen

And today there is much evidence to support the Premier's recent assessment of the British people as "erect, sure of ourselves, masters of our fate, and with the conviction of final victory burning unquenchable in our hearts."

"Few would have believed," he told the House of Commons in his historic speech of Aug. 20, "we could survive, none could have believed that we should today not only feel stronger but should actually be stronger than we have ever been before."

Such is the service Mr. Churchill has rendered his country. A political individualist, outcast for years for his refusal to toe party lines, his prophetic warnings of British weakness ignored, he has proved the man of the hour in the gravest crisis in British history.

Credit Due to Team Mates

But Mr. Churchill's team mates cannot be denied the credit due them. What have they achieved so far and what part are they likely to play in the immediate future? Today seems an apt time to assess their standing, for with Parliament in recess there is talk of imminent Cabinet shifts.

Public opinion seems sharply divided, some favoring no reshuffle, others advocating a few changes, and a third section calling for a big reorganization. A number of Ministers are named in speculations as to those to be shifted.

Widely tipped for retirement from the Inner War Cabinet is Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who, it is pointed out, could now take a long overdue rest on health grounds. But that Mr. Churchill will not readily surrender Mr. Chamberlain's services is evident from the manner in which the present Premier continues to defend the reputation of his former chief.

There are those who insist that the former appeaser has become a stern warrior, and that it is this newer viewpoint that dominates his councils in the Inner War Cabinet. But strong objection to the retention of Mr. Chamberlain is still widely voiced.

Beaverbrook in Ascendancy

Viscount Halifax continues as an effective spokesman of high British ideals, but he has lately been felt in some circles to be not quite the Foreign Minister for achieving the necessary Anglo-Soviet rapprochement. The most widely praised Minister at the moment apart from Mr. Churchill is Lord Beaverbrook, whose drive and unorthodoxy have resulted in unprecedented airplane production.

Lord Beaverbrook's recent promotion to the Inner War Cabinet has suggested that following his succes with planes he may now be given the troublesome propaganda post, thereby returning to the task in which he distinguished himself in the World War.

The present Minister of Information, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, is riding uneasily in the saddle, having aroused widespread criticism for his threats to curb press freedom and for his so-called pulpit manner toward the British public.

The wisdom of looking outside normal political channels for Cabinet Ministers has been proved by the achievements of Lord Beaverbrook and by the former business chief, Lord Woolton, at the Food Ministry.

Bevin in High Esteem

But the outstanding justification of this policy perhaps is Mr. Ernest Bevin whom Mr. Churchill called from Trade Union leadership to fill the post of Labor Minister.

Besides securing tremendous results in mobilizing industrial man power for the war effort, Mr. Bevin has captured the public imagination as the pre-eminent voice of the British working people and thereby established himself as a possible future Premier.

Another Socialist holding a vital post is Mr. Herbert Morrison who, although long established as a politician, has earned a greater reputation as the organizer of London's highly efficient County Council. Mr. Morrison is somewhat under a cloud just now for slow progress in preventing big business interests from obstructing war supplies.

Both Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison, however, have reached heights unattained so far by Labor's two established political leaders, Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

Careful Course Needed

In reconsidering his Cabinet Mr. Churchill has clearly to steer a course between a demand for a clean sweep of all but outstanding successes, and the view of those who hold that the best policy is to get on with waging the war with a team which has within three months strengthened Britain beyond all recognition.

Britain Firm Against Rule by Naziism

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—After a year of war, Britain's pledge "to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties" still stands as the fundamental issue of the conflict.

In that year Nazi aggression has extended over half of Europe and the intolerance and unreason of the Hitler methods have not only strengthened the British people in their resolve but have also won from the greater part of the civilized world recognition that no other alternative existed for Britain but to fight against these "evil things."

One of those "evil things" is clearly the Nazi disregard for the rights of the smaller nations.

And the difference between the British and German concepts of those rights stands today, as the result of trial by battle, more clearly emphasized than ever.

Smaller Neutrals Deceived

For, during the war itself the Third Reich sought to lull the fears of the smaller neutral states in the same way as it had earlier those of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, only to deceive them at the appropriate moment. Such is the story of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, whose neutrality the Reich violated despite pledges to honor their sovereignty.

Germany accompanied its violations by the argument that Britain would have done likewise under similar conditions. But this thesis appears entirely disproved by facts of the past 12 months.

Not only did Britain refrain from aid to Finland because of the refusal of Norway and Sweden to allow violation of their neutrality, but Britain and France honored the neutrality of the Low Countries throughout months when to have broken it could have meant important strategic advantages by bringing their armies to the German frontiers.

Eire's Neutrality Recognized

Even more outstanding is Britain's respect for the neutrality of Eire, a country whose occupation by an enemy would involve great peril for British existence. It is beyond imagining that the Nazis with their overweening ambitions of world hegemony would have allowed ideas of respect for state sovereignty to prevent aggression in Eire. Yet Britain has done just this.

Thus looking back on the causes of the war, it is clear that Britain as the then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared in a radiocast to the German people a year ago, is fighting not against the German people but "against a tyrannous and foresworn regime which has betrayed not only its own people but the whole of western civilization and all that you and we hold dear."

For the path of Britain's declaration of war was strewn with discarded British advances, rejected offers of mediation by President Roosevelt and other heads of states as well as by the breaking of Germany's own treaties and guarantees.

A rereading of official accounts of "the struggle for peace" as the August, 1939, diplomatic crisis may be well described, re-emphasizes that from Aug. 22 to Sept. 3, 1939, Britain did all possible to avoid war except by outright capitulation to Germany's bullying.

Hitler Did Not Expect War

The turning point for the Germans was undoubtedly the German-Russian non-aggression pact signed Aug. 23 which Herr Hitler felt sure would prevent Britain from honoring its pledge to Poland.

But Mr. Chamberlain left Herr Hitler in no doubt that Britain, despite the new development, would honor its obligations. This was reemphasized by Sir Nevile Henderson in a talk with Herr Hitler the same day, but Herr Hitler's comment was, "Germany has nothing to lose and Britain much." Behind that comment was the apparent German conviction that Britain would not go to war.

In a second talk the same day Herr Hitler declared to the British Ambassador, that he was 50 years old; and that he preferred war now to when he would be 55 or 60.

He also made the important confession that it was England who was fighting for the lesser races, whereas he was "fighting only for Germany."

On Aug. 25 Viscount Halifax suggested to the Polish Government the establishment of mutual observers. The Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, agreed "in principle."

Direct Discussion Proposed

On Aug. 28 Britain suggested to the Polish Government that "direct discussion on mutual terms between the parties" would be a proper means of solving the problem.

On the same day Sir Nevile Henderson repeated to Herr Hitler that Britain was ready for an Anglo-German understanding, but only "on the basis of a peaceful and free negotiated solution of the Polish question."

Herr Hitler's reply was that he must satisfy the demands of his people that his army was ready and eager for battle and his people united behind him.

On Aug. 29, in the evening, the German Government declared itself prepared to accept the British proposal for direct German-Polish negotiations, but added that Germany counted upon the arrival of a Polish plenipotentiary by Aug. 30. This was an impossible condition.

Approach to Russia Urged

At midnight on Aug. 30 Britain again declared it stood by its friends and urged Herr Hitler to approach Soviet Russia in the matter and to arrange a temporary modus vivendi for Danzig.

On Aug. 31 came British advice to Poland that so long as Germany professed willingness to negotiate, no opportunity should be missed which could place blame on Poland for possible conflict.

During the night of Aug. 30-31 the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, saw Ambassador Henderson and "read out in German aloud at top speed" a long list of German terms for Poland [the 16 points later published].

But Herr von Ribbentrop refused to give the Ambassador a copy of the same and added that as the Polish representative had not reached Berlin by midnight on Aug. 30 "it was now too late."

It is significant to note that though Poland was the other party in this dispute the Polish Ambassador was not received by Herr von Ribbentrop until the evening of Aug. 31.

Immediately afterward the German Government broadcast its terms to the world. The Polish Ambassador was unable to get through to Warsaw because Germany had closed all communications. Britain also first heard these terms on the radio even before they had been officially transmitted.

Troops Crossed Frontier

On Sept. 1 at dawn, before the governments of the people of other counfries had examined these terms, German troops crossed the Polish frontier.

Herr Hitler in a proclamation to the German Army the same day explained the situation by saying: "The Polish State has refused a peaceful settlement of relations which I desired and has appealed to arms. . . . I have no other choice than to meet force with force from now on."

Then came the British final appeal to Germany, statng that unless satisfactory guarantees from the German Government to cease hostilities and withdraw from Poland reached London by 11 a. m. on Sept. 3 a state of war would exist betwen the two countries.

Herr Hitler in these conversations clearly showed that he desired a peaceful settlement of the Polish issue only if peace was synonymous with capitulation. Little wonder then that Herr Hitler's assurance "I have no war aims against England and France," could only be read as one in a catalogue of solemn declarations to be broken when the auspicious moment arrived.

War Came to France Entirely Without Alarm

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

When I recall the days which I experienced in France a year ago, as war was creeping remorselessly closer every hour, I am most impressed by the amazing quiet and outward calm of the whole process. I cannot remember one mass meeting, one crowd singing the "Marseillaise," one procession marching with flags and bands. And I don't remember seeing any troops parading through the streets of the French capital.

It was at the railway stations, especially at the Gare de l'Est, that one could see the mobilization in full swing, as recruits, accompanied by their wives and children, boarded the trains for the destinations indicated in their mobilization orders. Here again there was no flagwaving, no exuberance. There was a mood which one might equally plausibly interpret as grim determination or sullen resignation.

Why for Poland!

I don't know whether the wife of our baker around the corner had read the articles of Marcel Déat, French publicist who up to the last opposed the idea of fighting Germany on the issue of Danzig or Poland, and who is now high in favor with the Vichy regime. But on the day when her husband, who had served through the four years of the last war, was called to the colors again her eyes were red with weeping and she burst out:

"Why do we have to fight for Poland? I could understand it if our own frontiers had been attacked; but why must our men be taken away to fight on behalf of some other country?"

French mobilization, incidentally, was uncommonly stringent. Every man between the ages of 20 and 48 was liable to military service, regardless of how many dependents he might have. Reserve officers were liable to call up to the age of 60; it was not uncommon to see gray-haired men in the uniforms of lieutenants or captains serving both in the rear and at the front.

During these days before the beginning of hostilities there was a clean sweep of the little tradesmen in our neighborhood, the baker, the butcher, the keeper of the grocery store, the iceman, the shoemaker. And throughout the war it was surprising how few young able-bodied men one saw in the streets of Paris in civilian clothes.

Not for Poland!

The neighborhood watchmaker had a different idea about the war from that of the baker's wife. "Hitler is a bird of prey," he said. "We must stop him. We can't let him swallow up one country after another, as he has already swallowed up Austria and Czechoslovakia. Make no mistake about it: our troops will not be fooled by any propaganda about this being a war for Poland. They will march; they will fight; they will win."

Crops and 'Cycle Waste

It is the little things that sometimes bulk large in people's imaginations in periods of great stress and crisis. Our maid was a peasant girl and she told us, when she returned from a trip to the country, that what worried the peasants most was not the mobilization of men and horses, but the fact that the autumn harvest was interrupted, so that a considerable amount of grain was left to rot on the fields.

The janitress in the house next door had seen her husband mobilized and had sent away her boy to relatives in the country. Now what was most on her mind, as she sometimes told my wife, was the thought of the bicycle which she had bought for her son and which now stood in a corner unused.

"I paid 720 francs for it; think how much saving that represented," she would say. "And now it is all for nothing."

Paris Kept Its Poise

Paris stood up under the ordeal of the last days when the issue of war and peace was still hanging in the balance more calmly than an American city, placed in similar circumstances and faced with the possibility of a lightning air war, might have done. There were fewer sensational newspapers with screaming headlines; the radio was less voluble.

There was a visible thinning out of the population, especially when the school children were sent off to retreats in the country under the charge of their teachers. Every evening the nights were a little dimmer as the prospects of peace deteriorated. A bureau of censorship, which was later to swell to unwieldy proportions, was set up in the Hotel Continental, not far from the Tuileries Gardens and the censor's handiwork began to be reflected in the white spaces which sometimes appeared in the French newspapers and in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Meanwhile the people, resigned to the worst, hoped to the end that war might be averted. Léon Blum, in one of his daily leading articles in "Le Populaire," reflected the prevalent mood when he wrote:

"These days of anxious suspense are almost unbearable. Yet one fears that they will come to an end."

The Fateful Day

Sept. 1—This, the decisive day, dawned bright and clear and sunny. The latest news in the morning newspapers was of the 16 points in which Herr von Ribbentrop had outlined a not altogether unreasonable solution of the Danzig and Corridor problems. One did not know that these points were nothing but window-dressing, that Germany never intended them as a basis of serious discussion.

Before going to the office I called in at the American Embassy and here the news of the German onslaught on Poland was already known. It had been communicated to Ambassador William C. Bullitt by the American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony Drexel Biddle, in a telephone conversation which was punctuated by bomb explosions in one of the first German air raids on Warsaw.

Gradually the bad news spread in Paris. Paris-Midi, the lively little newspaper which appeared before noon and which was regularly read by the Parisian office worker with his lunch was quickly bought up. General mobilization, the familiar last step before the formal beginning of war, was decreed and a special session of the Chamber of Deputies was announced for the next day.

The chances of peace had evidently fallen to about one in a hundred. There was now an accelerated scattering to the country of people with friends and relatives there because of the fear of air raids.

Daladier Speaks

Sept. 2—The inadequate space allotted to foreign journalists in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies was crammed almost to suffocation. The short stocky figure of Premier Edouard Daladier mounted the rostrum. He delivered a long speech, recounting France's efforts to keep the peace and Germany's repeated acts of violence.

The Chamber as a whole applauded him in the more vigorous and eloquent passages; but a sharpeyed observer could detect two iscordant notes.

Individual deputies, such as Marcel Deat, Bergery and Montigny, who were in favor of a continuation of the Munich policy, sat gloomily and ostentatiously silent while their colleagues leaped to their feet, cheering and applauding. And the Communist deputies, some 70 strong, while they greeted M. Daladier's declarations on national defense, protested and evoked violent counterprotests from the rest of the Chamber when he denounced the perfidy of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. There was no vote on the issue of declaring war; only a vote of extra war credits.

The Blow Falls

Sept. 3—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's broadcast, which we heard over the radio at 11 a. m., brought the final realization of the culmination of the crisis. Great Britain and Germany were already at war; France would be formally at 5 p. m. Five o'clock passed without any special development; but from that evening Parisians in their darkened streets looked at the skies from time to time with anxious interest. The lights of Paris, the city of so much wit and wisdom and beauty and gaiety were quenched, literally as from the beginning of the war, both literally and figuratively from the time when the Germans marched in as conquerors. When will these lights be rekindled?

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British Sending Gold Stocks For More American Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Great Britain has ordered a $2,000,000,000 bill of goods in the United States since it declared war on the Third Reich a year ago today.

British purchasing agents, who gave this figure, estimated that another $2,000,000,000 in orders would be forthcoming in the second war year ahead.

The British have bought nearly everything from fire hose to airplanes. The list runs into hundreds of items, but with the air war relentlessly growing more intense, the emphasis has been constantly on planes. About $1,200,000,000 of the first year's contracts were for aircraft.

Probably not more than $500,000,000 of the first year's contracts have yet been filled, however. In many cases new factories—a number of them paid for by the British—had to be built before a start could be made on the orders. In some cases items had to be standardized with United States needs so that a single factory could handle both, and so delay ensued.

Details Kept Secret

Details on just how many planes have been bought or delivered, their types, and similar information about other purchases are not available. Inquiries bring the polite but firm British reply: "Sorry, but you know we are at war."

From other sources, however, indications are that Britain and the Empire now are getting about 10 new military planes a day off American assembly lines. By next summer, they seem to have hopes for about 70 a day.

To pay the cash required by the Neutrality Law for their purchases, the British have been sending gold here at the rate of about $100,000,000 a week. It comes fresh from the mines of South Africa and Australia, from the bank vaults of London, but most often from Canada where much was either stored before the war or landed by convoy afterward.

British Staff of 1,000

To transact a purchasing business greater than that of any commercial firm and surpassed only by the United States Government's own procurement plans, the British have a rapidly growing staff now totaling over 1,000 persons, mostly in New York. The bulk of them are Canadians or other British subjects, but many are Americans, even in high positions.

At first the British purchasing was concentrated on airplanes and equipment which their own factories could not produce in sufficient quantities. With the prospect that some British factories might be bombed out of commission, the second year's program is expanding into new items, particularly tanks, field artillery and shells. Machine guns, always a prominent item, are to be doubled.

New Industries in Australia Based on National Values

MELBOURNE, Sept. 3 (AP)—Under the stress of wartime emergencies, Australia is establishing a host of new industries designed to provide necessities excluded by rationing and to replace articles difficult to procure because of the shortage of shipping.

Prime Minister R. G. Menzies recently warned the country of the danger of "mushroom" enterprises withering in the heat of post-war competition. He insisted that new industries must have a truly national value. Through control of investments, the Government has the power to ensure wise selections.

Before the war Australia made many high-class tools and imported the cheaper types. Now the country is turning out all kinds of tools at popular prices.

Bakelite Products Marketed

The manufacture of electric fittings for telegraph cables is likely to become a big industry. Plastics offer prospects of extensive development and a great range of bakelite articles have already been marketed.

The flax, linen and thread industries are employing hundreds of persons, necessitating rapid expansion of flax growing. Among heavy industries, one large company is considering the production of ferro-alloys with the requisite ores available in Australia.

An aluminum rolling plant is a new development as is production of caustic soda ash and potassium. A minor new industry is the manufacture of dolls, which formerly were imported from Canada and Germany.

Wood for Airplane Frames

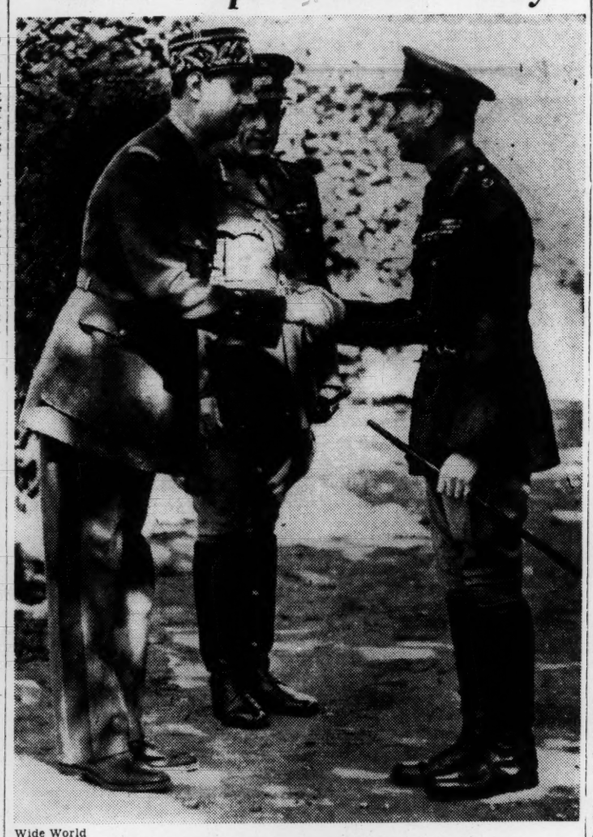
Plywood has been manufactured and large quantities shipped to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, and the Netherlands Indies for tea chests.

Production of wood and flour used in plastics and explosives is expanding rapidly. Further possibilities are seen in use of Australian woods for airplane frames.

A company comprising the leading newspapers of the country expects to begin producing newsprint before the end of the year.

Apart from war activity in naval dockyards, there has been a revival of shipbuilding. An engineering firm will build a yard at Melbourne capable of producing 1,200-ton ships.

Allies—Apart From Vichy



Wide World

A King and a General Pledge Faith

King George VI (right) shaking hands with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the French officer who refused to accept surrender and who now is head of the Government of Free France, headquarters in England. The meeting took place when King George reviewed French troops at a depot in the south of England recently. Photo passed by British censor.

Gabun Supports Free France, de Gaulle Claims All Africa

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Governor of Gabun, a district of French Equatorial Africa, cabled Gen. Charles de Gaulle that the colony had placed itself "under the flag of Free France."

Great Britain, after the French collapse, recognized General de Gaulle as the leader of "free Frenchmen."

The Vichy Government has announced a "rebellion" in the Chad territory, another part of Equatorial Africa which also is known as the French Congo. Gabun is an area of 93,218 square miles, inhabited by more than 1,000 Europeans and nearly a half-million natives.

Gabun's decision to ignore the Vichy Government's armistice with Germany and Italy brings the whole of French Equatorial Africa to a unanimous decision to continue the war on Britain's side, General de Gaulle's headquarters said.

Its communique said:

"The whole of free French forces in French Equatorial Africa have joined General de Gaulle.

"General de Larminat, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, has just addressed to General de Gaulle a cable announcing that the Governor of Gabun, M. Masson, has placed himself under the flag of free France with all civil and military authorities of the colony."

Soviet Shortages of Clothing And Food Disclosed at Trial

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet population, despite three five-year plans, is still decidedly short of food and clothing. This is evident from the drastic penalty of 10 years' imprisonment recently meted out to the Daniloffs, a Moscow couple who were tried and convicted on the charge of hoarding foodstuffs and clothing for resale at higher prices.

Trials are seldom reported in the Soviet press; and the publicity given to the case of the Daniloffs may reasonably be interpreted as part of a general drive against "speculation." And speculation, of course, is invariably a sign and an accompaniment of scarcity. In a country of plenty no one would think of cluttering up his room, as the Daniloffs did, with hoarded food and manufactured goods, because one could not hope to resell them at prices higher than those which prevail in the stores.

The Daniloffs, according to the report of the trial, had accumulated 400 pounds of sugar, 300 pounds of flour and meal, over 30 pounds of rice, 308 cakes of soap, cocoa, coffee, soda, candles and millet, a widely used Russian food grain. There were also 42 pairs of socks, 31 pairs of women's stockings, men's suits, towels, tablecloths, shirts, sheets, blankets, and pillowcases.

Big Profits Gained

"Pravda," the Soviet newspaper, suggested sarcastically that this collection suggested a department store, rather than the room of a Soviet employee. (The room, incidentally, was only 15 square yards in size; one wonders how so much could have been stored away there, although Muscovites have been long accustomed to cramped living quarters.)

But it is just because these articles are scarce or sometimes lacking altogether in the Soviet department stores that the Daniloffs found it profitable to hoard them. That speculation of this kind brings considerable profits is evident from the fact that, while Daniloff's salary was only 250 rubles a month (the ruble is nominally worth about 20 cents; in actually buying power it may be valued at about five cents), the couple had put away 10,000 rubles in a savings bank, and had 15,000 in cash. They had given their relatives for safekeeping 15,000 rubles' worth of state bonds and 38,000 rubles in cash.

Heavy Industries Preferred

That speculation in flour, sugar, rice, and other foodstuffs and in textile goods should be so profitable is a clear indication that Soviet economy is weak in two branches where the prewar Russian economy was fairly well developed: in the production of food and textiles. The textile industry was one of the pioneers in Russian factory production; both Moscow itself and a number of industrial towns in the neighborhood were largely given over to the manufacture of textiles.

There are two main causes for the present deficiency in goods of everyday consumption. There is first the deliberate economic policy of pushing the "heavy industries," iron, steel, machine building, and chemicals, to the neglect and detriment of those which minister to everyday needs. At the same time the hasty and violent collectivization of the peasant farms inflicted serious and lasting injury on the country's food production.

The second cause is the direction of an increasingly large part of the national income into the production of the armaments which Russia, like every other country, regards as necessary in the present turbulent state of world affairs.

Londoners Give Up Gas Masks But Cling to Their Umbrellas

LONDON, (AP)—Gas masks, which nearly every Englishman carried at the outbreak of the war, have been disappearing from the streets gradually but steadily until less than half the population carries them habitually.

An Englishman thinks nothing of burdening himself daily with an umbrella and an attaché case in which he may carry anything from papers to lunch and a change of socks.

But he was a bit upset when possession of a gas mask, as well as a ticket, was demanded for admission to a movie.

The movies soon found the accumulation of forgotten masks too great to cope with, and dropped the rule.

There was a marked drop in the number of gas mask carriers immediately.

Women still generally carry them, as well as accompanying toddlers who lug containers almost half their size.

But when German gas attacks failed to materialize, attempts to get the public accustomed to wearing masks were chiefly limited to newspaper appeals and warnings.

Some business establishments still insist on their employees donning the masks at intervals for practice in working in them.

Humorist A. P. Herbert, M. P., enjoys keeping the staff aboard his river boat ready for any emergency. He sometimes cries "Gas!" at dinner, stops everything while the crew dons masks and protective uniforms. Then after an inspection he returns to a cold meal.

Since the start of the war London has had one gas attack alarm, and it was a false alarm.

On Aug. 28 escaping sewer gas caused air raid precautions workers in a London district, who noticed a "peculiar smell," to give the alarm.

The 15-minute scare gave everybody in the district a chance to try out their almost forgotten masks.

"One cannot waste time if gas is about," the wardens explained later.

Although 40,000,000 gas masks were issued by Britain at the time of the Czechslovak crisis in 1938, Londoners generally are not worried about the probability of gas attacks.

They explain the Germans' failure to use it thus: "Hitler knows we can use gas as well as he can."

The basic idea of Britain's elaborate gas precautions was that if it made itself "gas proof" Germany never would use it.

Precautions went so far as to provide "gas proof" baby carriages, and masks for pets. Decontimination trucks and stations were a part of the precautions system.

Pétain Confident

VICHY, France, Sept. 3 (AP)—Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain declared today that the unity of the French Empire, "forged by a thousand years of effort and sacrfices," remains intact.

In his first radiocast addressed directly to France's colonial empire since the armistice with Germany, Marshal Pétain declared "no attempt, no matter from what direction or concealed under no matter what ideal, can prevail upon this unity."

M. Pétain, calling his message "truth and confidence," declared that the first duty of Frenchmen today is to obey and the second "to aid the Government in its work without any reflection or reticence."

Meanwhile, the French Government, acknowledging that revolt had broken out in New Caledonia early in August, published a decree today removing Ange Bayardelle as Administrator of the Pacific colony and designating Paul Nouvel de la Fleche as his successor.

[Dispatches from Sydney, Australia, on Aug. 3 said New Caledonia had refused to recognize the German-French armistice and pledged support to Great Britain in continuing the war. New Caledonia, which lies about 875 miles east of Australia, has an area of 8,548 square miles and a population of 57,630.]

Jewish Army

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Plans have been announced for assembling a world-wide Jewish Army to fight beside the British against the Axis forces.

Under the project most recruiting would be done in America.

The Army's minimum strength according to A. Abrahams, head of the political department of the new Zionist organization, is to be 100,000 men apart from troops recruited in Palestine.

The "first hundred thousand," he said he hoped, would be quickly mustered by recruiitng in all parts of the world.

The new army, it was proposed, would be equipped by the British Government, although an effort will be made to have Jews provide financial support themselves.

It also was hoped to have a Jewish branch of the R. A. F. which would attract Jewish pilots and wireless operators in the United States.

Delegations which have gone to the United States, Canada and South America seeking support for the project were said to have achieved a certain measure of success in the Dominion if the British approved.

New Burdens Are Faced By Czech Jews

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—While the Pétain Government in Vichy has been taking a definite step toward anti-Semitism, by annuling a law protecting persons from newspaper attacks on account of their religion, the situation of Jews elsewhere has shown little improvement.

"Bad, and gradually getting worse," is the phrase with which a Bohemian Jew characterized the present situation of Jewish citizens of the protectorate.

There are still more than 200,000 Jews in Bohemia and Moravia, more than 40,000 in Prague itself; and there is little prospect that any great number of these will be able to get away soon. For Czech Jews, borders are getting tighter each week. A very few are getting away to Shanghai, distant China being about the only place still willing or able to absorb some of the Jews of the former Czechoslovakia.

U. S. Chief Aid Source

About the only foreign financial support reaching the Jewish community here comes from the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Thus, an unemployed Jew can get about $3 a week to support himself and his family. But he doesn't get the dollars—he must accept Czech crowns at a fixed rate of exchange.

There has, of course, been no help from England or France since the beginning of the war; and now contributions from Jewish organizations in Belgium and the Netherlands, which were considerable, have ceased.

The Jewish community of Prague and the Jewish emigration office consequently must rely wholly on contributions from protectorate Jews, who are getting poor daily. Many of the wealthy Jews have long since left.

Two aspects of their situation in Prague make the position of the Jews somewhat easier than that of Jews who were engulfed by anti-Semitic movements in some other lands.

First, there has been no violence; the only person injured in Prague's single anti-Jewish demonstrations were Aryans.

Second, restrictive measures have been applied gradually. Jews are being squeezed out of business. But in Wenselsplatz, the heart of Bohemia, two shops operated by Jews manage to keep their doors open.

A few Jewish butchers and operators of beuaty parlors and toilet goods shops have been undisturbed. These business men, however, feel they won't last long.

Even Can't Use Parks

Jews are excluded from certain parks, bathing establishments and public places. One acute problem was the finding of hospital accommodations for Jewish patients. There never was a Jewish hospital. A modest one is being built, with the help of foreign and domestic sympathizers.

For a time Jewish doctors were virtually unable to practice. Now 20 Jewish general practitioners of Prague have received licenses to care for Jewish patients. There is, consequently, one Jewish doctor for about 2,000 Jewish citizens. In addition, a few specialists were permitted to practice.

As of the future, a small fraction of Bohemia's Jews seems determined to remain here—contending that its home, and that these dark days will pass.

But, judging from comments of the majority of callers at headquarters of the Jewish community, the more general hope seems to be that emigration will again become possible. The belief that it will ever be feasible to establish a national home in Palestine seems to be dwindling, to be replaced by a hope that some larger place, not so politically compromised as Palestine, will be found.

"Where will Hitler send us?" is a question one Jew frequently asks another.

Nazis Renew Mass Bombing Raids on Britain

By the Associated Press

German air raiders, repulsed in one attempt to break through London's air defenses, tried a second time early this afternoon amid mass assaults from the southeast coast to northeast Scotland.

An air raid alarm, London's second of the day and the 38th of the war, sounded in the London area at 2:50 p. m.

British and German planes fought over the Thames Estuary, marking the first anniversary of Britain's going to war with one of the conflict's biggest air battles.

Rival Claims on Losses

Observers said at least 300 raiders were beaten off. In midafternoon the Air Ministry announced 23 attacking planes had been destroyed. It admitted the loss of 15 British planes but declared the pilots of eight were safe. British losses in yesterday's air action was acknowledged to be 20 planes.

In Berlin British losses for the day were reported at 54 planes, 39 shot down in battle and 15 destroyed on the ground, with only 12 German planes missing.

While R. A. F. planes fought off the successive waves of raiders, other R. A. F. bombers pounded German bases near Boulogne on the Nazi-held coast of France, dropping salvos of bombs whose explosions reverberated like thunder clear across the Channel.

Still other R. A. F. bombing squadrons—carrying on the strafing of Axis territory which the London Air Ministry announced has taken them 17,000,000 miles in the year, raided military objectives in west and southwest Germany.

Raids on Land

The largest raid on Britain's southeast coast followed shortly on two earlier attempts, the second of which opened up a 72-minute attack on London which came in the forenoon as King George VI held court in Buckingham Palace. The King ordered no interruption in the procedure, during which 330 decorations, including three Victoria Crosses, were handed out.

Today's raids were begun with the conclusion of a four-hour and 21-minute alarm in London early this morning, following three futile attempts by four-motored "Flying Barns" and swarming German fighter escorts to penetrate the iron ring of the capital's defenses yesterday.

Although the extent of damage caused in the entire series of raids has not been announced, the Government announced that yesterday's raids on London resulted in only "slight damage."

Air Fight Lasts Hour

In the earlier repulse of the German mass attack on the southeast coast, fighting lasted more than an hour before the Germans scattered and headed back over the channel.

In one coastal district, six airmen were seen drifting down by parachute several miles from the scene of the main battle, apparently having jumped from disabled planes.

Shortly after the London area had its thirty-seventh raid alarm of the war, the invaders, a large force of bombers accompanied by scores of fighters, came roaring over the coast.

The Germans apparently were discouraged as, after the hour's fighting, they jettisoned their bombs and turned homeward with British fighters in pursuit.

London was under alarm for one hour and 12 minutes beginning at 10:22 a. m.

The southeast coast battle, the biggest that particular vicinity had experienced, developed when a large force of German bombers accompanied by scores of Messerschmitt fighters, encountered a strong flight of British fighter planes.

The British attacked the German formations, which came in over the southeast coast, just as they reached an inland town.

While civilians scampered for shelters, the British fliers scattered the German bombing formation and engaged the Messerschmitts.

It was estimated the Nazis hurled about 700 planes against Britain in three attacks on London yesterday. An Air Ministry bulletin said 300 bombers and fighters were used in the last daylight attack.

Accounts by German airmen returning from the attacks said that clouds of smoke and flame were shooting more than a mile high over four of England's naval bases and harbors today. They mentioned Swansea and Cardiff, both in Wales, Bristol, southeast England, and the great south England naval base of Portsmouth as places where other fires as big had been started by their bombs.

The British Air Ministry announced that up to 9 p. m. yesterday, 42 German planes had been brought down during the day's fighting.

Munich Bombed

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The Royal Air Force yesterday described its first big raid on Munich as part of a wide-sweeping attack from the North Sea to the plains of Lombardy in Italy over the week end.

A news bulletin declared that a force of heavy bombers attacked the airplane engine factory of the Bayerische Motorenwerke Company at Munich Sept. 1 and early Sept. 2.

Important buildings were reported hit, along with a testing track and railway junction points. Many fires were seen to break out.

Another new objective was the Bosch ignition plant at Stuttgart, which was heavily defended by anti-aircraft batteries.

In the latest attack on Northern Italy, the report said, the first planes descending on the Fiat airplane plant at Turin, set off an explosion so heavy that a bomber several thousand feet high was tossed about by the detonation.

Naval Losses

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—All but a few of the parents of the 320 British children rescued from a torpedoed liner Aug. 30 while bound for Canada are supporting the youngsters' wish to sail again, the Children's Overseas Reception [illegible] reported today.

[illegible] of the children are to leave a northern port tomorrow for their homes, where they will wait until new shipping accommodations are ready.

The torpedoing was first announced by the British Ministry of Information Sept. 1, which stated that all of the children were rescued. It also said that the ship had remained afloat, but it gave no indication as to where the attack had taken place.

The London Daily Herald stated that the tropedoed liner had 875 persons aboard, including the crew of 275.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty announced today that 16 perchant ships, 13 of them British, were destroyed by "enemy action" during the week ended Aug. 25-26. They totaled 79,750 tons.

This total compared with an average weekly loss of 52,540 tons since the start of the war, the Admiralty said, but was below the average of 88,700 tons since May 27, when Germany intensified its war on shipping.

Sinking of two British destroyers in the North Sea by submarines was reported yesterday by the German High Command.

War in Africa

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—British forces have retired southward from Buna, in Kenya Colony on the Ethiopian frontier, London military circles acknowledged today in confirming previous Italian reports to this effect.

[The Italian High Command announced that Italian troops striking south from Ethiopia had occupied Buna, Sept. 1.

Buna, south of the border fortress of Moyale which the Italians wrested from the British in mid-July, is the branching point for trials running into the heart of Kenya from the Indian Ocean through Italian Somaliland on the east.]

Meanwhile it was reported from Cairo that a succession of raids was carried out on Assab (Eritrea) Harbor buildings and warehouses by RAF bombers Sept. 2.

The most extensive raids on Italian strongholds in Libya since the start of the war were reported Sept. 1 in a Royal Air Force Communiqué from Cairo.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

The Work of Designer-Craftsmen. Low Cost Houses

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Colten photos, Courtesy Society of Designer-Craftsmen

Some Portions of the Current Exhibition Which More Than Forty Members of the Society of Designer-Craftsmen Are Holding in the Galleries of Peter Bitterman, 64 East 55th Street, New York

The table by Peter Bitterman is set with glass designed by Maurice Heaton, and stands on a rug by Lilian Holm. Metal objects here and in right-hand group are by F. Rebages, C. L. Eichner, M. Levine, P. Lobel; the weaving, by Lilian Holm.

This larger view suggests how attractive the whole gallery showing is. The arrangement resembles the living room of a home, tastefully decorated, and suggests a buyer's possible placing of the objects. The mosaic is by Kay Nebel, tapestries by Max Krantz, wall light by Walter Kantack, rugs by Henry Varnum Poor and Lilian Holm, curtains designed by Mr. Bitterman and woven by Max Krantz. The pair of giraffes which Mrs. Keyes found so amusing are by the window. The low table, left, holds jewelery and enamels.

The ceramics here, and in the group at left are by Waylands Gregory, Aimee L. P. Vorhees, Mary Cummings, Vally Weiselthier, Anne de Carmel, William Soini. A mosaic is the work of H. Meiere, marquetry by P. Rimoule, glass by D. M. Hamton and M. Heaton.

Summer Exhibition of Designer-Craftsmen

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Often at a large reception, as one threads a path among the guests with a greeting here and an exchange of opinions there, one is conscious of what can almost be called a bombardment of ideas, a pressure of individualities against one's own, an encirclement of one's own temperament by challenging concepts.

This was the case at an exhibition current during the summer at the Peter Bitterman Gallery, 64 East 55th Street, for here the impressions, which at a social gathering emerge from the crowd only as abstractions, have been clothed by their authors in materials and forms. Behind them and responsible for them, of course, are the artists; but one does not meet them as people, but only through their ideas materialized. The impact on one's own complacent mood, made by these objects, ranging from grimness to humor and from grace to power, is quite startling. One thinks, "Are there truly so many things to be felt and said about shapes, textures, colors? So many ideas abroad in the world that can be expressed in plastic terms?"

Modes of Self-Expression

According to the artist's vision he creates. Some designers are inspired by facts and phenomena whose essences or overtones they translate into images. This stimulus is suggested by the world globe, painted by A. S. Alexander over a period of two years, which stands now in the Gallery, softly illuminated from within. Mr. Alexander was not too specific about boundaries, but broad areas of color and contrasted shapes bespeak the permanent truth of a planet fertile with brown earth, mysterious with green forests, and salty with the tang of the Seven Seas. With a similar indebtedness to cosmic laws, Joseph Aronson has expressed in a simple cabinet for radio and television, the intimacy of the bond that exists between the vibrating air and man's intellectual pleasures.

Rhythm, Accent, Balance

Perhaps the majority of designers are [illegible] that is, are concerned with clothing abstract ideas in expressive forms. Here, they are strongly represented by the weavers of rugs and other textiles, such as Peter Bitterman, Lilian Holm, Max Kranz and Henry Varnum Poor; and by metalists and enamelists, the list of whose distinguished names is too long to set down here Maurice Heaton, who has developed a unique technique in bending glass, also belongs among the poets, using his method not only for the creation of ornaments but also for lighting fixtures, and is represented in both specialties.

Among ceramicists, whose bent is generally dramatic, a number of humorists emerge. Queen of them all is Vally Wieselthier, whose "Giraffes Flirting" is high comedy. Her "Horse and Rider," and "Woman and Unicorn," have also a spirit of travesty which is altogether refreshing. Waylands Gregory tells his stories more grimly, with recourse to allegory and to classic lore. He is never diverted, however, from considerations of plastic purity and loveliness. Dorothea Warren O'Hara, whose work has always individuality and distinction, has contributed, among other pieces, a particularly impressive bowl whose curve is splendidly filled with a bison.

We are indebted to women for two mosaics, a head by Hildreth Meiere, and a large over-mantel panel called "The Harvesters," by Kay Nebel, which presents three female figures bearing baskets. Its composition and the handling of the drapery surprisingly illustrate a relationship between the art of the mosaic and that of the loom. For this scene could successfully be translated into a weaving despite the fact that, executed in mosaic, it relates its story with full understanding of its medium. Winold Reiss shows a large, strongly colored mosaic of one of his Indians.

Other technics on exhibition include stained glass, carved glass, marquetry, needlework, wrought iron, rug-tufting and furniture building. Thus more than 40 designer-craftsmen are assembled and speaking eagerly through various materials, each with his own point of view, each with a compelling impulse to express his thought.

The Society is a distinguished body, Established in 1936 as a non-commercial organization devoted to the highest achievement of its members, it has brought before the public the best America has to offer. In 1937 it acted as a jury of selection for all the arts and crafts submitted from the United States to the Paris Exposition. In 1939, by permission of the United States Government, it acted as a jury of selection and co-ordination, in collaboration with the United States New York World's Fair Commission, in furnishing the United States Building. Peter Bitterman, director of the Society, acted as co-ordinator for both Paris and New York.

Five-Room Houses, $2,500 to $4,000

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Knoxville, Tenn.

Some had their doubts about a private enterprise being able to build quality homes for as little as $2,500. But H. C. Fonde & Son, with a long reputation for quality construction, has done it. Not only that, but the contracting firm's achievement has attracted national interest among the building industry and such leading trade publications as the American Builder have described it in detail.

"We set out to explode the theory that only cheap material and labor could produce a low-cost home," Stuart Fonde, young executive partner who is the dynamo behind the development, said. "We have used Forest Court as our proving ground."

If handled in the ordinary way, it would have failed. But it was handled in an unusual way—and succeeded so well that an even more elaborate private construction development, Century Court, has just been completed.

In front of each building site at Forest Court was placed a white mail box, with a dash of green and neat lettering as follows:

"You Can Put Your Name on This Box and Own a Modern Home for as Little as $25 a Month, $10 Down."

Buyers Were Plenty

There were far more applications for the homes than houses were available. Most of them were five rooms and they ranged in price from $2,500 to nearly $4,000.

Each home owner was assured all this: a good lot, well restricted; a home of good design, weather-stripped and insulated; tile bath and kitchen walls; linoleum drainboard with chromium trim; all copper pipe in plumbing; cedarized closets; dry, crack-resisting construction; solid brass door locks; chromium bath accessories; a gravel driveway; a garage with over-the-top door; a sturdy foundation; a basement or utility room: all materials of good quality; hot air or hot water heat, with stoker; good plumbing fixtures; poplar or pine hand-sanded, moulded trim; long-life roof; good selection of wallpaper, butted; termite insulation; ample closets and cabinets.

Ordinarily a private, low-cost home project like that would be expected to appeal mainly to the man with a very low income. But Mr. Fonde placed restrictions on who would occupy the homes. Only desirable people were wanted. So all are now owned by business and professional people, including two University of Tennessee professors. A recreation ground, with equipment, was provided for young and grown-ups alike.

Mass Buying; Shop Fabrication

"One factor contributing to our success was the system used," explained Mr. Fonde. "Our contracting firm agreed to pay a certain mark-up to our affiliated supply company for all materials, which materials were to be as detailed and meet certain requirements. An order was given in one block. The supply company detailed all millwork through its shop as one order. Everything that could be done in the shop instead of on the job was done. For instance, weather-stripped windows were to be used, and the sash and screens were fitted in the frames and completely painted before delivered to the job. All casings were hand-cleaned, mitered, splined and glued at the shop.

"On the job itself we studied every means to cut corners. Electrical equipment was used, and templets were made for cutting studs and crews were worked in groups. Certain men were put on joists, others on subfloor, others on studding and so on. Flooring was installed before wall board was put up, which gave the workmen more freedom to work with and eliminated damage to walls."

Labor Saved by Power Tools

Power tools were found to be a big help in keeping down costs of construction. Overhead was cut also by co-ordination between the supply and construction departments. In delivery costs alone the savings was figured at one-half, since much material could be taken to several jobs on one delivery.

There were no workmen standing idle under the system used. The contractor's shop, near the project, was kept running steadily. If workmen were not busy building homes they were sent to the shop to turn out frames and finish for future houses. The construction department always knew ahead what it would need and it notified the supply department, which had the material ready without delay.

Two More New Books on American Antiques

The editor of a periodical devoted to antiques becomes well informed on every topic which this much abused term is made to embrace, and if his qualifications for his work were adequate to start with, in a few years his knowledge may verge on the encyclopedic. Such has been the experience of Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee, whose book, Collecting Antiques in America, has just appeared from the press of Robert M. McBride & Co., priced at $3.50.

The nearly forty chapters touch on nearly as many types of objects deemed collectible as American antiques, without going to the extreme of either buttons or—I was about to write penny banks, but I see those are included. Perhaps the random rather than related nature of the chapters results from effort to avoid similarity to the author's two preceding books, on American collecting, neither of which has reached this reviewer's desk.

Whether or not this is so, the section headed Furniture opens with a chapter on secret drawers and hidden compartments, and has others about cupboard highboys, small New England sideboards, Baltimore-made furniture, Victorian types, the Sandersons and Salem furniture.

All this is of interest to the collector of experience, whose knowledge will allow him to appreciate expert comments and comparisons, but such persons are few among the majority of little knowledge. Documentary records of sending whole ship loads of furniture from Salem to southern states and beyond in the 1780s and later, reveals that ten local cabinetmakers co-operated in a single boat load sent in 1802 to Brazil—a surprising destination. Another invoice quoted lists 156 pieces including tall clocks, "mehogany" and walnut desks, card tables, bedsteads, bureaus, etc.; also "Burch" and cherrytree pieces. These went in the schooner Ruth, presumably to Charleston, S. C. and maybe to the West Indies. In homes of these islands American collectors have found some rare pieces.

William, and "Queen Anne"

Within recent years, it is said, most competent authorities agree that the so-called Queen Anne style, marked by the cabriole leg and Dutch foot, was introduced into England by William, Prince of Orange, when he gained the English throne in 1688. However, this author states that the style began with Queen Anne's reign and ended with it. This is no more true than to state that Louis XVI styles appeared with his accession to the French throne. Rulers whose names are given to styles rarely start them, nor stop a previous fashion.

Glass is the subject of four chapters, one each on a Vermont glass house, candlesticks, salt dishes, and knobs. In a similar casual and fragmentary manner silver, chinaware, metal wares, are treated, the latter with a chapter each on andirons, cabinet brasses and pewter.

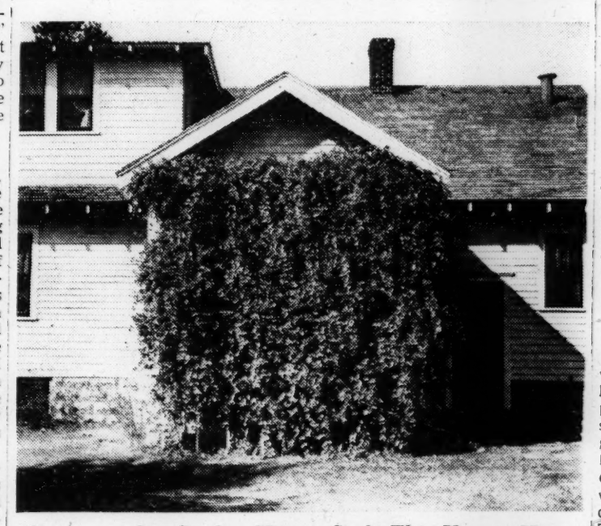
From this it becomes apparent that the book is entertaining, its writing backed by much expert knowledge and ease of expression. The title might lead one to expect other, and more, than he finds here. As compensation the book holds much excellent matter, though random and sketchy.

The Marks of American Pewterers

In March and April of last year, there was held at the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, an exhibition of American pewter which was the most extensive ever assembled. About 370 marked pieces were shown, chosen for their form and variety and dating from the 1600s into the 1800s.

Now the Museum has issued, at $1.00, American Pewterers and Their Marks, a pamphlet in which are pictured the marks of all makers represented in the exhibition, excepting a few for which permission was refused by their owners of the pieces. The accuracy of the fac-similes in the pamplet was insured by taking plaster casts of the impression on the articles, photographing them, and making the illustrations from the photographs. The marks of about 120 identified makers are the result, as well as seven marks of unknows.

C. G. B.



Nature—and a Garden Hose—Cools This Kansas House

Milwaukee

A home-grown air-conditioning system tempers torrid winds and turns them to welcome coolness at the Howard M. Richardson home in Pratt, Kansas. An old-fashioned honeysuckle is one essential factor, as it entirely covers the east windows of the sun porch where the family meals are served in summer. Low pressure water drips all over the vine, from a punctured pipe concealed under the eaves and connected to a garden hose. Evaporation of the dripping water absorbs the heat and cools constant breezes as they are carried through the whole house, several degrees lower after blowing through the wet vines.

Throughout the hot summer days and night all windows are closed except those sheltered by the honeysuckle. Even during Kansas droughts, the family enjoys the drip, drip, drip as of summer rain, a natural dinner symphony. And the white, tubular flowers fill the whole house with pleasing fragrance. Excess water irrigates the sloping lawn and a large apple tree.

A Swedish Interior

Many striking room schemes were in the Swedish exhibit at the New York Fair. One in particular placed the coral-colored upholstery of a white ash sofa against grayish walls. There was a mahogany side table, a mahogany chair with unique seat of russet woven leather, and a white ash chair with seat of beige leather. The yellow of the rug was echoed in a large painting by Sven Erixon on the side wall.

To Clean Metal for Painting

When refinishing brass or iron, wash thoroughly with soap and water, then wipe over with quick drying clothes-cleaner; or with benzine if no open fire is in the room where you are working. Then proceed with the application of the new coating as directed on the can.

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President's Newfound Gap Speech

NEWFOUND GAP, Tennessee-North Carolina Border, Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address dedicating the Great Smoky Mountains National Park follows:

Here in the Great Smokies, we meet today to dedicate these mountains, streams and forests to the service of the American people. We are living under governments which are proving their devotion to national parks. The Governors of North Carolina and of Tennessee have greatly helped us, and the Secretary of the Interior has today ready for dedication two more parks—King's Canyon in California and the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington—and soon, I hope, will have a third, the Big Bend Park in Texas.

There are trees here that stood before our forefathers came to this continent, there are brooks that still run as clear as on the day the first pioneer cupped his hand and drank from them. In this park we shall conserve the pine, the red-bud, the dogwood, the azalea, the rhododendron, the trout and the thrush for the happiness of the American people.

The old frontier, that put hard fiber in the American spirit and the long muscles of the American back, lives and will live in these untamed mountains to give future generations a sense of the land from which their forefathers hewed their homes.

Rifle Beside Ax

The hewing was hard. The dangers were many. The rifle could never be far from the ax. The pioneers stood on their own feet, shot their own game and fought off their own enemies. In time of accident or misfortune, they helped each other. In time of Indian attack, they stood by each other.

Today we no longer face Indians and hard and lonely struggles with nature—and, also we have grown soft in many ways.

If we are to survive, we cannot be soft in a world in which there are dangers that threaten Americans—dangers far more deadly than were those the frontiersmen had to face.

The earth has been so shrunk by the airplane and the radio that Europe is closer to America today than was one side of these mountains to the other when the pioneers toiled through the primeval forest. The arrow, the tomahawk and the scalping knife have been replaced by the airplane, the bomb and the machine gun. Their threat is as close to us today as was the threat to the frontiersmen when hostile Indians were lurking on the other side of the gap.

Restricted Draft

Therefore, to meet the threat—to ward off these dangers—the Congress and I are establishing by law the obligation inherent in our citizenship to serve our forces for defense through training in many capacities.

It is not in every case easy or pleasant to ask men of the nation to leave their homes and women of the nation to give their men to the service of the nation. But the men and women of America have never held back, even when it has meant personal sacrifice on their part, if it is sacrifice for the common good.

The greatest attack that has ever been launched against freedom of the individual is nearer the Americas than ever before. To meet that attack we must prepare beforehand—for preparing later may and probably would be too late.

We must prepare in a thousand ways. Men are not enough. They must have arms. They must learn how to use these arms. They must have skilled leaders—who must be trained. New bases must be established to enable our fleet to defend our shores. Men and women must be taught to create the supplies that we need. And we must counter the agents of the dictators within our country.

Materiality Not Enough

There is, moreover, another enemy at home. That enemy is the mean and petty spirit that mocks at ideals, sneers at sacrifice and pretends the American people can live by bread alone. If the spirit of God is not in us and if we will not prepare to give all that we have and all that we are to preserve Christian civilization in our own land, we shall go to destruction.

It is good and right that we should conserve these mountain heights of the old frontier for the benefit of the American people. But in this hour we have to safeguard a greater thing: The right of the people of this country to live as free men. Our vital task of conservation is to preserve the freedom which our forefathers won in this land and the liberties which were proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence and embodied in our Constitution.

In these centuries of American civilization, greatly blessed by the bounties of Nature, we succeeded in attaining liberty in government and liberty of the person. In the process, in the light of past history, we realize now that we committed excesses which we are today seeking to atone for.

Abuse of Heritage

We used up or destroyed much of our natural heritage just because that heritage was so bounteous. We slashed our forests, we used our soils, we encouraged floods, we over concentrated our wealth, we disregarded our unemployed—all of this so greatly that we were brought rather suddenly to face the fact that unless we gave thought to the lives of our children and grandchildren they would no longer be able to live and to improve on our American way of life.

And so, in these later years, we have tried sincerely and honestly to look ahead to the future years. We are at last definitely engaged in the task of conserving the bounties of Nature, thinking in terms of the whole Nature. We are trying at least to attain employment for all who would work and can work and to provide a greater assurance of security throughout life for the family.

From hard experience we know that the process is a long one, but most of us realize that if we can continue our effort without serious setbacks the ideals of the American way of life can and will be attained by working everlastingly for the good of the whole and not for any one privileged group.

So, from within our borders, liberty through democracy can, I believe, be preserved in future years—if we want to preserve it.

Future Freedom

But there is a second danger—a danger from without. I hope, for example, that one hundred years from now the Great Smoky National Park will still belong in practice, as well as in theory, to the people of a free nation. I hope it will not belong to them in theory alone and that in practice the ownership of this park will not be in the hands of some strange kind of government puppet subject to an overseas overlord. I hope the use of it will not be confined to people coming hither on government-specified days and on government-directed tours. I hope the trees will not be slaughtered by the ax in order that a government may conduct wars of aggression against other nations. I hope that roads and paths and trails will still be built in the cause of the liberty of recreation, and not confined to the ulterior purposes of a war machine controlled by an individual or an oligarchy.

That there is a danger from without is at last recognized by most of us Americans. That such a danger cannot longer be met with pitchforks and squirrel rifles or even with the training or the weapons of the war of 1917 and 1918 is equally clear to most of us Americans.

The American Way

It is not a change from the American way of life to advocate or legislate a greater and a speedier preparedness. It is a positive protection to the American way of life. We know that in the process of preparing against danger we shall not have to abandon and we will not abandon the great social improvements that have come to the American people in these later years. We need not swap the gain of better living for the gain of better defense. I propose to retain the one and gain the other.

But to conserve our liberties will not be easy. The task will require the united efforts of us all. It will require sacrifices from us all.

The pioneers survived by fighting their own fight and by standing together as one man in the face of danger. If we, their descendants, are to meet the dangers that threaten us, we too must be ready to fight our own fight and stand together as one man. In hours of peril the frontiersmen, whatever their personal likes and dislikes, whatever their personal differences of opinion, gathered together in absolute unity for defense. We, in this hour, must have absolute national unity for total defense.

What shall we be defending? The good earth of this land, our homes, our families—and far more. We shall be defending a way of life which has given more freedom to the soul and body of man than ever has been realized in the world before, a way of life that has let men scale whatever heights they could scale without hurting their fellows, a way of life that has let men hold up their heads and admit no master but God.

United Frontier

That way of life is menaced. We can meet the threat. We can meet it in the old frontier way. We can forge our weapons, train ourselves to shoot, meet fire with fire, and with the courage and the unity of frontiersmen.

It is our pride that in our country men are free to differ with each other and with their government, and to follow their own thoughts and express them. We believe that the only whole man is a free man. And we believe that in the face of danger the old spirit of the frontiersmen which is in our blood will give us the courage and unity that we must have.

We need that spirit in this hour. We need a conviction, felt deep in us all, that there are no divisions among us. We are all members of the same body. We are all Americans.

The winds that blow through the wide sky in these mountains—the winds that sweep from Canada to Mexico, from the Pacific to the Atlantic—have always blown on free men. We are free today. If we join together now—men, women and children—and face the common menace as a united people we shall be free tomorrow.

To the free people of America, I dedicate this park.

How to Improve Your Soil

There have been books written and lectures delivered on the improvement of etiquette, dress, and conversation, but as gardeners we see and hear little regarding the improvement of soil.

The good earth is not always good in terms of humus, loam, and the essential chemicals. Natural scientists have discovered dozens of chemicals in it, but different areas have different types of soil. As gardeners we have two primary concerns with our soil. First, it must have humus material enough in it, so that it will permit the absorption and retention of the chemicals on which the rootlets feed. All food has to be in soluble form to be available to plants, and this is largely a matter of sufficient humus. Second, the soil must have the necessary chemicals and in sufficient amounts. The three most important are nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash. When we see a chemical formula, 5-8-7, on a bag of fertilizer it means that every 100 pounds has five pounds of nitrogen, eight pounds of prosphorous, and seven pounds of potash. The chemicals are always in that order.

Study Composition

If we wish to practice this gentle art of soil improvement, the first matter to study is the physical composition of the soil. For all practical purposes, soils can be divided into three types: clayey or heavy, the average loam which has a considerable amount of humus, and the lighter, sandy types. There are many variations, of course, but most garden soils will fall into one of these three main classes. Therefore, let's consider how to improve each of these three main classes, easily and with little expense.

The heavier and clayey soils do have some advantages for a gardener. It will hold moisture during a long, dry season; fertilizers and manures worked into it do not "run off" so easily. The problem with the heavy type of soil will work more easily and not form into hard lumps. A neighbor who had a garden patch that was very heavy clay spread a layer of sand, about three inches in depth, over the garden and spaded it in. It made an almost unbelievable difference in the soil's texture. It is easily hoed, raked, and makes a very good loose mulch when cultivated.

Many a clayey soil can be transformed by the addition of sand or gravel plus peat moss. The writer's experience with clay textures leads him to believe that sand plus peat moss or dried animal manures is the best combination to lighten the soil.

Light, sandy soil is often a problem. On many home grounds the layer of loam on the surface is too thin for the best results in gardening. Over a period of a season or two, it is possible to increase the loam and humus content. When one spades up the garden spot, work in a generous amount of peat moss or material from the compost heap. If the soil is very light and sandy, it will pay to buy some heavy clay loam. Spread this over the flower bed area before spading.

Chopped Straw Good

An idea that is practical and inexpensive is to buy a bale of chopped straw and work it into the soil. It decays very quickly into humus. If leaves are numerous, gather all you can, spread a thick layer over the garden, and let them rot during the Winter. In the Spring, they can be worked into the soil.

Many garden spots have acid soil. Most of our flower families prefer an alkaline soil; therefore to grow the most beautiful flowers and shrubs, the soil must be changed. Fortunately, this is an easy and very inexpensive process. Hydrated lime comes usually in 50 pound bags. Used Spring and Fall, for a season or two, it will produce an alkaline soil. If the soil test shows the garden spot to be decidedly acid, use a quarter pound for each square foot, and rake it into the top soil enough so autumn winds will not blow it away.

Home gardeners frequently ask, "Is it better to spade in the Fall or in the Spring?" When one is improving soil, the answer is: Spade whenever one has material available for helping change the soil's composition. The general rule is to spade heavy type soils in the late fall, and light soils in the spring.

The point is, we have to work with the good earth if we are gardeners. It is a joy to you true gardeners to work with soil; but since one of the tangible results are the blossoms which bring joy and beauty, it is common sense to make our soils as good as possible.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Bombs Dropped at Random Drive Swiss to Maps

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 31 (AP)—Baffled Swiss thumbed through their maps and lexicons yesterday trying to find the English town of "Random" which, according to German and Italian broadcasts, was heavily bombed Aug. 29.

It developed, however, that the Axis broadcasters had misinterpreted a British agency report to the effect that "the Germans dropped bombs at random" on England.

President Calls for Unity; Says War Is Nearer Americas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of the President's message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on Sept. 2, 1940, under which this Government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the Islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated Aug. 27, 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for 50 of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of chartering and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the northern portion of South America, the Antilles, Canada, Mexico, and our own eastern and gulf seaboards. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 3—President Roosevelt continued today his call for national unity in the face of what he declared to be "the greatest attack that has ever been launched against freedom of the individual"—which he said "is nearer the Americas than ever before."

Even as he continued the two-day trip that took him yesterday to the dedication of the TVA dam and the Great Smoky National Park and which today brought him to the inspection of the naval ordnance plant here, a storm arose over whether he was using his tour for partisan and political ends. While Mr. Roosevelt did not mention the name of Wendell L. Willkie, his presidential opponent, there were frequent references in his speeches which were interpreted as hits at the Republicans and the concrete question was raised as to whether they would now have equal free time over the radio to reply to his remarks.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt's tour produced the following incidents of international and domestic interest.

Feels Sure of New Bases

1. At the Great Smoky dedication speech yesterday, delivered at Newfound Gap, Tennessee, he declared for "total defense" in connection with which he said that "new bases must be established," in evident reference to the United States naval and air bases proposed for British New-World possessions. Mr. Roosevelt paused to interpolate in his speech the confident, significant prediction "and I think they will be established."

2. In a second interpolation in the same speech Mr. Roosevelt appeared to some to align with the demand by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina that the Communist Party and the Nazi Bund be outlawed. The prepared Roosevelt speech declared "we must counter the agents of the dictators within our country." When he got to this passage Mr. Roosevelt paused, and went out of his way to recall approvingly Governor Hoey's introductory demand by declaring "as Governor Hoey has so well said."

3. On the economic side, Mr. Roosevelt, in vigorous terms, and in each of his two speeches, reiterated the promise made to workers in his formal Labor Day statement, that hours and wages and similar social gains shall be safeguarded in the defense program. "We need not swap the gain of better living for the gain of better defense. I propose to retain the one and gain the other," he declared.

4. Finally, Mr. Roosevelt indicated the political course which he is likely to pursue in the presidential campaign. He continued to ignore Mr. Willkie. He made speeches so far removed from politics, in the usual sense of the word, that the crowd at the TVA-Chickamauga Dam celebration actually seemed listless. If the present pattern is continued, Mr. Roosevelt will point attention to foreign affairs and the defense program rather than take up the gage of battle which Mr. Willkie has thrown down.

A Dramatic Setting

It was a dramatic scene as Mr. Roosevelt dedicated the magnificent Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The President and his party were a mile high at Newfound Gap. Over a towering summit miles distant in the west a cloud licked over the craggy top and streamed down like rolling smoke. In the exhilarating mountain air the flags behind the President's stand crackled with motion.

Standing in this impressive setting, Mr. Roosevelt sent out a message over the radio to the Nation upholding the pioneer virtues in the hour of national peril, to recall how the liberty-loving pioneers took down their squirrel rifles and came to each other's mutual protection in the hour of danger. Now danger is at hand again he said, but squirrel rifles are not enough.

He specifically defended the draft, and again and again he called for national unity. With what appeared to be an indirect reference to the schism of the election campaign, he went on, "It is our pride that in our country men are free to differ with each other and with their government and to follow their own thoughts and express them. We believe that the only man is a free man. And we believe that in the face of danger, the old spirit of the frontiersmen which is in our blood will give us the courage and the unity that we must have."

The peculiar, quasi-political circumstances under which Mr. Roosevelt made his trip caused accompanying newspapermen yesterday to watch the crowds' reaction both in the afternoon and morning speeches and to search them both as though in a game, for references which might be called "political."

Mr. Roosevelt started today promptly by riding out through Chattanooga, a town considered safely democratic, to the new Chickamauga Dam. Reporters were struck by the lack of noisy reception on the trip. Crowds that lined the streets were friendly enough but not exuberant. In keeping with supposedly "nonpolitical" nature of the affair there were no bands, no march clubs, no word cheering. People seemed curious to see the President but otherwise apathetic. This was the type of greeting also that met his matter-of-fact morning speech. The crowd at the dam didn't cheer much and Mr. Roosevelt did not appear to care. The sun beat down after the fashion of the Indiana sun on Mr. Willkie at Elwood, though with not quite the same wilting effect. Mr. Roosevelt put on his straw hat to shield himself. Behind him, in the newly created lake, amidst the driftwood of recent turbid rains, motorboats with spectators were tied.

Chief political references in the morning speech were the following:

Glories in Achievement

"There were and are those who maintain that the development of the enterprise that lies largely in this State is not a proper activity of government. As for me, I glory in it as one of the great social and economic achievements of our time."

A minute later he declared—"I am glad indeed, that in spite of partisan opposition, the Congress of the United States has overwhelmingly voted the necessary funds (for new power plants); that money is now at work."

At no place, as Mr. Roosevelt drove to and from the dam, were there the tumultuous scenes which characterized his reception in the campaigns of 1932 and 1936. What this betokened was anybody's guess.

In the afternoon yesterday the special train moved over to Knoxville and from there the President's party had a 50-mile ride by auto up to the new park, and thence back again. The reception was warmer. Streets were well lined on both trips. The President's car was always at the center of fluttering handkerchiefs and clapping hands. But here also something was lacking. Reporters discussed the matter for long hours last night on their way here. Some thought Mr. Roosevelt was "slipping" and some thought it was too early in the campaign. Some and perhaps the majority felt it was dampering effect of Mr. Roosevelt's "non-political" and others just didn't know.

Court Holds Two In Trotsky Case

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Judge Raul Carranca y Tru Jillo on Aug. 31 formally charged Frank Jackson with the slaying of Leon Trotsky, exiled Bolshevist, and ordered him held for trial.

The judge also formally charged Mr. Jackson's friend, Sylvia Ageloff, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with complicity in the slaying and ordered her held for trial also. The decision in Miss Ageloff's case came as a surprise as police privately had expressed the opinion that she would be released.

Police said that Mr. Jackson, a mysterious foreigner of still undetermined nationality, would be held in the station house instead of being transferred to the penitentiary as is customary.

Lord Horne

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lord Horne of Slamannan, Chairman of the Great Western Railway and a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed on today in Surrey.

As Sir Robert Horne, he served in the Cabinet of David Lloyd George as Labor Minister, then was President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer between 1919 and 1922. He was raised to the Peerage as the first Viscount Horne of Slamannan in 1937.

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The Roosevelt

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans-Rudi Makes a Picture

By Ethel Hugli-Camp

Part One

May in Switzerland makes all the valleys stand thick with white bouquets planted in rows—not real bouquets, you understand, but cherry trees in full bloom! Bright blue sky, pure white cherry trees and white mountains on the horizon, this is Switzerland in May.

Up on the mountain-side where Hans-Rudi lived in the old brown chalet with his mother and his Granny, Spring did not come quite so quickly. Down Interlaken way you could see the haze of the white blossoms on the valley floor, but it would be a couple of weeks more until the gnarled cherry tree near the chalet would burst into bloom. But the fresh green was coming up in the Alpine meadows which, in Switzerland, are never plowed under, but where the grass pushes its blades up year after year from the same age-old roots, just as the leaves come out year after year on the faithful old forest trees.

"Do you want to help me get the grass down for the cows?" asked Seppi early one morning as they were eating their breakfast of fried potatoes and cheese.

Filling the Hay Nets

"Sure thing," said Hans-Rudi and, hastily swallowing the rest of his breakfast he followed the hired man out to the barn. "But I can't stay long. I must get to school early because we are going to decide today where the school excursion is to be next month."

Seppi handed Hans-Rudi a hay net and took one himself. Before dawn the man had been up on the steep meadow and cut the grass. The meadow lay at such a sharp angle that, as Seppi mowed, he had leaned one knee on the hillside and cut the grass close to his face. Now they were to put it into the nets and bring it down.

They climbed to the meadow in the sweet morning air. There lay the grass, fresh and green, the dew still on it, waiting to be put into the spread-out nets. When Seppi's big load and Hans-Rudi's smaller load were ready, they pulled the drawstrings tight, laid their shoulders against the nets and with a mighty pull of their hands in the meshes, got themselves to their feet and started down the path to the barn and the waiting cows. It is a familiar sight in Switzerland to see a pile of hay or grass walking down a mountain-side on a pair of sturdy peasant legs, with no head or shoulders visible!

"There!" said Hans-Rudi, as he pitched his load onto the barn floor. "Now I've got to go."

He ran to the path leading down to the village and gave a loud yodel in the direction of some children who were running to school.

"Wait! Wait!" he called, as he clattered noisily on the stony path. He soon caught up to his friends from the chalet farther up on the mountain-side and they passed the whole time on their way to school in discussing which would be the best place to suggest to their teacher for their annual excursion. The Imhoven children were all for proposing a day at Berne. Erna felt that she simply had to see the fluffy young bears in the Bear Pit that the papers told them so much about.

Choice of an Excursion

But Hans-Rudi stuck to a plan he had formed and finally got the two to agree that they would back him up. This plan was to have them all walk down to Interlaken, see the William Tell play, then take the lake steamer and go to Thun to visit one of the pottery factories there.

"Pottery!" exploded Peter. "Who wants to see pottery?"

But Hans-Rudi, looking very mysterious, said:

"Look here, don't pottery factories always want pictures to put on their dishes?"

"Oho!" said Peter, "and Master Hans-Rudi probably thinks he can supply them all they need! Give it up, my boy, give it up. Nobody wants your childish drawings. Good enough work for the school, perhaps, but that's man's work."

"I'm nearly fourteen," said Hans-Rudi stoutly, "and this time next year I'll be out of school and—and—"

But there they were at the schoolhouse and mixing with the mob of chattering children.

The excursions of the Swiss school children are as much a part of the landscape in summer as the mountains themselves. On paying a very small sum, or nothing at all if they cannot even afford that, and with a package of bread and cheese and sausage, these youngsters visit historical spots, climb mountains and fill boats and trains with their singing and chatter.

The Walk to Interlaken

Hans-Rudi was successful in getting the teacher to agree to his plan, and so, one morning in June, the whole band of children assembled before the schoolhouse, and with shrill yodels and good-byes, began their march down to Interlaken. Someone started:

"Mus-i-denn, mus-i-denn vom Städteli uus—"

and the fathers and mothers heard their voices singing for a long time as they marched along the level road on the mountain side before they got to the great new hotel and began the long zig-zag that led down to the valley.

"What have you got under your arm?" asked Peter as they trudged along.

"O, nothing," said Hans-Rudi, slipping the roll higher up under his arm pit.

"Put it in your knapsack, silly," advised Peter. "Then we can run round and have fun."

"It won't go in," was the answer, "and anyway, I don't want to rumple it."

"O, another masterpiece!" joked Peter and dashed off for a game of "Chicklis" as they call "Tag" in Switzerland.

It was true. Hans-Rudi had drawn what he thought was a beautiful design for a set of dishes and had asked his teacher to show it to the manager of the pottery works as soon as they arrived. Teacher good-naturedly said he would.

So Hans-Rudi had taken the three Alpine flowers—the red Alpine rose, the white edelweiss and the blue gentian—and framed them with a heart-shaped wreath of ivy leaves, making a picture that no pottery manager could resist and that would appeal to every peasant in the country!

But when the children finally got down to the valley and began to walk along the road that was to lead them to the High Street, where their mid-morning lunch was to be eaten, Hans-Rudi gladly gave his roll to his teacher to take care of, and joined in the fun with the others.

(To be concluded next Monday)

H. Armstrong Roberts

A Basketful of Puppies

Corn Husk Doll

There are many kinds of dolls in the world. Dolls have existed in all ages, and in all countries. They have been made of many sorts of material, from clay, wood, glass, from wax, china, paper.

There are dolls made of nine pins, dolls made of pin cushions. Some dolls are stiff, some jointed, some flexible. Some dolls squeak, some say, "Mama." Many dolls are fashionably dressed, appearing like grand dames of their day, with elegant flounces, fine laces, delicate shoes, silken petticoats and elaborate coiffures.

There are doll dancers and doll clowns and doll actors. There are sailor boy dolls and soldier dolls.

The varieties are indeed many. Much can be learned from the study of dolls. It is interesting to find that dolls were generally grown ups before the nineteenth century. The baby doll and little girl doll, so youthful and adorable as we know them today, were unknown then. For dolls were not only used by children; they had other purposes. For example, they were used in the theater as puppets and marionettes. Sometimes they related to people's religious beliefs.

Were They Statues?

Dolls for some people may have been what statues are for us today. In fact, when we visit museums we are sometimes perplexed, not knowing whether a little statuette is meant to portray some grown-up idea or belief, or whether the small figure was a plaything. Many such questions will never be answered. We can only guess.

Of all materials of which a doll could be made, corn husk seems one of the most amusing and one of the most interesting. Mothers must think quickly in entertaining and diverting their children, and if they have not a toy at hand, they may, if they are clever, create one. Our mother used to take a large square of linen, bulge the center of it with cotton, tie it with wool and catch a few stitches for the eyes, nose and mouth. We loved the doll as dearly as we would any costly department store model.

Imagination Is Needed

The corn husk doll was probably made by a mother in a hurry to make a plaything. Corn husk was available in her farm life, and she simply cut it and manipulated it, so that a little lady was fashioned, true enough to life to stir the fancy of its little owner. There is art in doll making. And all art requires imagination in the owner or observer.

This picture was photographed from a water color of a corn husk doll, made for the Massachusetts Index of Design. The original is in Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts. It was made in about 1895. It is eight and a quarter inches tall.

Welsh Birds Have Pet Names

Welsh children are great bird lovers. That is probably why they have given such charming pet names to their feathered friends, but unless you can speak Welsh you lose the significance of these names.

There is the rosy-breasted bullfinch, with his gay, black cap, whom gardeners do not welcome because he loves soft fruit. Welsh children call him "The Red One of the Orchard."

"The Swallow of the Eaves" is their name for the house martin, and "The Swallow of the Shores" for the sand martin, while the stormy petrel is known to them as "The Tempest Bird" which describes it better than "Mother Carey's Chicken," the name chosen by sailors.

"The Sea Crow" is the Welsh name for the cormorant, so frequently seen sunning his wings on the rock-bound coasts of Wales; the Kingfisher is "The Water Magpie," and the jay is most accurately described as "The Wood Scream."

The meadow-pipit, frequenting hills and wastelands, answers to the name of "The Servant of the Cuckoo," and the titmouse is "The Servant of the Wren," perhaps because both birds may often be found on the same creeper-clad tree.

The sparrow is known as "The Roof Bird," and the thrush as "Mottle Breast," but perhaps one of the most delightful Welsh names is that given to the green woodpecker, "The Wood Goblin."

The Butterfly

A caterpillar stretched himself
One sleepy afternoon,
Then lazily he spun a thread
And wove a brown cocoon.

All safe inside this little house
In cozy sleep he lay,
While Mother Nature did her work,
Until one sunny day.

First one skin, then a second,
Then three, then four, then five—
He shed them all—and we could see
A chrysalis inside!

A funny green and yellow lump
Just hanging by a thread.
Not very much to look at then,
But soon we saw instead

A slender, fragile, lovely thing
That flew up toward the sky
With wings of rarest beauty—
A perfect butterfly!

GRACE K. STICHT

What Do You Read?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on The Children's Page.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to and including eleven years of age—one for the best paper sent in by a child under eight years of age, and one for the best paper sent in by a child between the ages of eight and eleven.

The awards for older girls and boys are announced on The Young Folks' Page.

The paper you submit may be about any stories or articles published on either of the Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of these pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

A Happy Summer

Flop was born on a sunny morning in June. At first she stayed with her mother, Peggotty, in the stable, and then the farmer turned the gray mare and her young colt into the buttercup field, and the whole, long wonderful summer began—Flop's first summer.

"One of these days they will put a saddle on your back and the children will ride you," said Peggotty, as she watched her young colt growing big and strong. "Then they will put you to a cart and you will drive my good kind master into town!"

She galloped away across the field. It was good to feel so free and strong! Then suddenly she stopped and looked carefully around. Yes! There it was again! She had noticed it ever since the day the farmer had first turned her into the field. Something was following her!

Dark Racer

Flop turned and raced back across the buttercup field, but the thing followed so swiftly that she felt it must overtake her before she could reach Peggotty.

"What nonsense!" said her mother when Flop told her story. "The field is empty except for you and me. There is nothing after you!"

"But there is!" Flop said sadly. "It's always after me. It never leaves me alone!"

"How are you going to let the children ride you, and how are you to serve my master faithfully, if you let such foolish ideas get hold of you?" replied Peggotty.

Just at that moment, the farmer came through the gate at the far end of the field, and started to come towards them. Flop was puzzled to see that the dark thing was after him now. Danger, danger! Flop forgot all about her own fears as she galloped across the field to warn her master.

The Farmer's Guess

"Steady lass, steady!" said the farmer as she nearly knocked him down. "What's all the hurry about? The sugar in my pocket, I suppose!" For she started to stroke his coat with her soft nose.

"If only I could tell him what's coming after him!" said Flop to Peggotty who had now joined them.

"Why, it's only his shadow!" said her mother. "We all have them on sunny days. They follow us wherever we go. They belong to us. Whatever we do, they do. If we stand still they stand still, and if we run, they run. Watch!" and Peggotty galloped away back to the elms.

As she went Flop saw that she was quite right. Her shadow galloped after her, and stopped when she did. How silly she had been to be frightened by a shadow.

It was not long after this that the children at the farm began to ride her, just as Peggotty had said they would. What a proud day it was, when her master drove her into town and she saw for the first time the new, bright world beyond the village!

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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So You're Going to College!

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Great Adventure in Which You Will Be 'On Your Own'

First of a Series of Intimate Weekly Chats With Incoming Freshmen, by a College Dean

By E. Olive Davis
Dean of Women, The Principia College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So, you're going to college!

Then you're about to embark on one of life's happiest adventures.

If this is your first flight away from home—and for most girls it is—you have awaiting you a thrill that nothing else quite equals—that of finding yourself absolutely "on your own."

For four years you are to have the opportunities of devoting your time and thought to self-development and self-improvement, with no responsibilities to members of your home circle, however dear and kindly such ties may have been.

Although you may have looked forward to this moment for years, it may come to you as a novelty that no one is on hand to be consulted as to what dress you should wear, whether you should accept this invitation or refuse it, what time you should go to bed at night or get up in the morning, whether you can afford that cute little hankie that goes so well with your new suit, and a thousand more little decisions which at home you have been in the habit of referring to mother, or to some other member of your family.

Making Your Own Decisions

The first important discovery then that the new college girl makes is that she must look after herself in all the little details which school life demands. Of course she will find advisers to guide her through the intricacies of registration and the selection of a course of studies, and she will meet counselors—deans, house mothers, big sisters—all ready to lend a helping hand if she needs one, but in the new world of college it may come as a surprise to her, that everyone expects her to be capable of standing on her own feet, and able to look after herself. In a community where she is no longer the chief center of interest, as she was at home, she must be ready to share with hundreds of other girls the time and attention of the advisers which the college provides.

This experience of finding yourself just one of a large group suggests another of the challenges offered you at once by college life. All of us like to feel important, and when we realize that we have become just one of the crowd, and of quite a large crowd at that, most of us look for ways to draw attention to ourselves.

To the college girl who has been well received at home because she was the banker's daughter, or because her mother was a member of the school board, or because her brother was a football hero, it sometimes comes as something of a shock to realize that in college she is just herself. She will find her place in the community not on account of the family she comes from, or her wealth, or her pretty clothes, but solely on the basis of what kind of girl she has made herself.

It is true that these items just mentioned may have contributed something in making her an interesting friend, a jolly roommate, an attractive companion, but it is what she thinks, and her habits of living and ideals of conduct which are of real importance. The college community is not impressed so much by tales of what a girl has done at home, as it is by what she accomplishes on the campus. Emerson's pithy remark: "What you are speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say" applies to college girls as well as others. And the moral of that is, that you must find your place in college through your own efforts and in terms of what you are able to contribute to the community.

New Challenges New Victories

Now perhaps you are thinking: "But I thought college would teach me how to stand on my own feet, and how to win myself a place in the group." So it will. From the first day you set foot on the campus you will find yourself growing in self-reliance and in the ability to make decisions. Moreover, you will find college life molding your habits of thought and your tastes and standards and ideals. You will be constantly exploring and extending your own possibilities as an individual.

Each day brings new surprises, new challenges, new victories. Remember—this is to be an adventure! To remain comfortably at home in the old environment where you know all the turns may be pleasant but it won't test you as this will. You've got to get out and paddle your own canoe to have the thrill of guiding your craft. So launch out, college girl, and a pleasant journey to you!

While these chats are written for college freshmen girls, we think anyone going away to school may find them helpful.—Education Editor.

Harold M. Lambert

"If this is your first flight away from home, you have awaiting you a thrill . . ."

'Foreign-Conducted' Schools In Japanese-Controlled Areas Of China Face Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tsingtao, China

Foreign-conducted education of Chinese within the Japanese-controlled areas of China is running into new difficulties. These take the form of fresh restrictions, demands on the time of pupils for parades and similar tokens of regard for the Japanese military, and occasionally the arrest of Chinese teachers suspected of anti-Japanese activities.

American Christian mission schools, especially, complain that even when they have duly registered with the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Bureau of Education, they find that classes are seriously interfered with by the many orders for parading the school children at the request of the Japanese authorities. Some of the requests run counter to the religious principles under which the schools are conducted, but if there is any objection, the speedy result is all sorts of fresh obstruction coupled with difficulty for the Chinese teachers.

One example of this sort of interference is a recent order for all teachers and students to parade at the town hall to bow before some memorial tablets honoring ancient Buddhist and Taoist warriors. When a speaker on Buddhism recently arrived from Japan, each school was ordered to send 100 students.

An example of the problem facing Chinese teachers is the arrest a year ago of the principal of the Ming Tsh Primary School for alleged anti-Japanese activities. It is now unofficially reported that he has been transferred to the Litsun jail to serve a life sentence, without any apparent pretense at fair trial.

A German-Swiss middle school here called the Li Hsien School has not complied with the registration orders as given by the Japanese authorities, with the result that it has been impossible to open officially since the return of the Japanese to Tsingtao two years ago. Thus it has been forced to fall back on conducting "review instruction" classes.

It was indicated that conditions for reopening would include five stipulations, which were delivered orally by the Japanese Assistant Superintendent of Education as follows:

1. Two Japanese teachers must be secured for Japanese language classes, three hours weekly for each of the school's 14 classes.
2. All teachers must be approved by the local bureau.
3. No teacher may be employed or dismissed without the consent of the local bureau.
4. A Japanese must be secured to live in the school and serve as Proctor with complete control of the dormitories.
5. School authorities must agree to obey instructions of the local Bureau of Education and of the Peking Bureau of Education

A request was made that these conditions be put in writing. The missionary institutions have been given a certain amount of freedom in conducting elementary education, it is impossible for them even result was that conditions 2, 3, and 5 were the only ones given in the final formal demands, but it is suggested that the others can be and probably will be put into effect under the fifth condition.

The general position is that while to make a beginning at any very advanced education. Most missionaries are of the opinion that the Japanese do not intend to allow universities to be conducted in China at all, or in any event such higher institutions will operate only under direct Japanese instruction and for "hand-picked" students.

Friends

The sun is yellow,
The moon is white,
One says, "Good Morning,"
The other, "Good Night."

Jean Story, aged 12, Luther Burbank School.

Through the Editor's Window

'Ability to Work Steadily Has to Be Acquired'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The ability to work steadily for eight hours is not a natural possession; it has to be acquired." This is a statement from the report, "What the High Schools Ought to Teach," prepared for the American Youth Commission and other co-operating organizations by a special committee of the American Council on Education. What ought the high schools to teach? Among other things—How to work.

At present, according to this committee of 10 educators, work "does not have the sanction of traditional school practice." Yet, "by the time a young person reaches adolescence he needs to have opportunities for work if he is to make the transition into adulthood readily and efficiently Work can be advocated as a much-to-be-desired phase of education for all classes of young people."

It is interesting to learn that early educational laws of the American colonies explicitly provided that parents should give their children training in some useful occupation. The idea was twofold: 1. that work is advantageous as an educative agent; 2. that it is essential to community prosperity. The same law that enjoined parents to teach their children to work said that parents should teach them to read. The schools, increasing in number and effectiveness, took over the latter.

"Work, on the other hand," goes the report, "especially productive manual work, was not readily conducted in the classroom. Furthermore, parents were able, especially in agricultural occupations and in many of the simpler crafts, to teach work habits without seriously interrupting their own activities So it came to pass that, for a long time, parents supervised the training of children in work while they left to teachers the education of children in the so-called three R's

Well, you and I know the rest of that story. How families moved to cities and lived in ways that eliminated the number of natural "chores" or home and community jobs a child or young person could do. Labor-saving devices increased Little by little, actual work as a form of contributing to family and community, got separated from the program in bringing up children and young people. The schools tried to "harden" youngsters by providing quite strenuous play; but the home, beyond being sincerely troubled here and there at the seeming irresponsibility of its pleasure-seeking young, made no serious study of the growing problem

Has it taken an aggressive dictator-thought abroad in the world to wake us up? Perhaps that is only one of many things. Persistent unemployment of youth has certainly aroused us also. Happily many able men and women have within the past year turned their most earnest effort to considering the needs of youth.

Responsible young people—that is what we all wish our fine, strong, sturdy youth to be. If democracy is to live on, our young people must be intelligently active in its support. If they are to bear their full share in the world's development, they cannot be soft, they cannot remain immature. And is it fair to them to encourage them for some twenty years entirely to fill their lives with school and play, then expect them suddenly to know how to hold down a paying job, pulling their own weight at the oars?

These are things we are all thinking about today—and we can all take courage in the fact that this is so. Let us, then, seek to teach our young people what work means; what responsibility means Let us safeguard their full-flowering natural unfoldment, see to it that they have their birthright of a happy childhood; but be clear in our realization that happiness includes being useful, being helpful, growing strong.

The report makes some interesting recommendations and offers some illuminating analysis. Another time, therefore, I will take up this subject further.

A Tuesday Column

Co-operative Effort For Youth

Action for youth by our self-governing American communities can take many forms, depending on the local situation. A construction program to meet the problems of youth unemployment is likely to be the greatest single need. Such a program will require the largest amount of community courage and resolution, but for that very reason presents the greatest challenge. This challenge may be met at least in part by launching a co-operative effort by local employers and organized labor to provide openings for a larger number of young workers; by developing apprenticeship standards and programs to assure the continued training of skilled workers; and by developing the community services of vocational guidance, training, and job placement.

American Youth Commission

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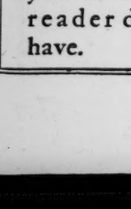
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For further information regarding any of the above schools, address:
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The Home Forum

With No Modern Conveniences

THE MOST OPTIMISTIC of house agents would have some difficulty in waxing eloquent over the wonders of our house; it is without those things that are considered necessary for the making of a desirable freehold residence. And yet it has so many other qualities that make it desirable, we scarcely notice the ones that are lacking. The house stands on a hill, and the fields around it slope gently down to the sea. Far to the right, a serrated edge of pine trees thrusts up toward the sky, and in front unrolls the wide sweep of the Hauraki Gulf. The sea is true Pacific in coloring, changing hourly from lapis lazuli to jade, from blue to deep purple, as the shadows from fleeting clouds roll lazily across its surface. The islands in the gulf are rich jewels of color, and in the distance the rugged lines of the Coromandel hills stand out blue and mysterious. All around us are green fields, and, having wriggled safely under the barbed wire fence, you can walk cross-country indefinitely.

* * *

Our day starts with the arrival of the morning milk supply, not in a bottle on our doorstep, but on the hoof, as it walks up the road to the farm. Sometime later our larder door is wrenched open, there is a clatter of cans and jugs, and with a bang that never fails to startle me, the door is shut, and I know the milk has definitely arrived.

When we first came to our house it was summer and I slept out on the wide sun porch. The first morning I awoke early and lay listening to the new sounds. Presently there were footsteps and a small boy appeared on the porch, demanding to know how much milk I wanted. With a smile, I told him and said it would be the same every day. Next morning, as I was sleepily becoming aware of my surroundings, more footsteps and a small girl on the porch shyly asking how much milk I would like.

Now, the farmer has a large family and the situation was fraught with possibilities, so we came to terms; hence the morning raid on my larder. Recently the children have acquired a puppy and its education proceeds apace, chiefly in the early morning, it seems to me, when positive squadrons of children and puppies bring our milk.

* * *

When the sun looks over the Coromandel hills, etching the ridge of pine trees against a sky of pink and gold, it is time to get up. Breakfast is on the sheltered sun porch where anything may be happening around you. Larks rise from the tussocky grass, their song ever soaring until they are lost to view. Blackbirds and thrushes sing in the hedgerow, and blue tits and finches perform acrobatic feats as they breakfast off the seeds of the long grasses.

One morning all the cows refused to graze, the whole herd just stood and looked over the fence at the next paddock. It was a luscious paddock, sweet with young green grass. Then one lifted up its voice and mooed, then another and another, until all the herd were trumpeting as if at the walls of Jericho. I had thought of cows as sedate animals, notwithstanding the nursery rhyme. So my surprise was great when first one cow and then another began to jump the fence with a rocking-horse movement, and breakfast was stopped while we watched their antics.

Then came a morning when we found all of them wearing canvas covers and discovered it is the custom in New Zealand when the cold weather comes. I find it hard to keep my gravity when a cow gazes haughtily into the distance with its canvas coat strapped rakishly around its neck.

Our water supply is controlled by no municipality. It consists of three large tanks, which are kept filled by the rain. When in doubt, we check up their contents by a series of tappings. A hollow ring means emptiness and we tap more anxiously at the next one. Tap, tap, and the water in the next one is half way down and that means supplies must be conserved. Later, when the rain splashes noisily on our tin roof, we look at one another and smile happily—the water will be running into the tanks.

Underneath the tanks is the larder, kept as cool as cool can be by the water above. We have a meat safe, too, but its position varies; as the sun travels round the house so does the meat safe, but in the opposite direction; and the last thing, when the sun has set, one has to remember to hang the safe on the west side of the house.

* * *

No power company supplies my cooking range, and to no one can I make complaint. My cooking technique has had to be completely revised. Surprisingly, to me, I have learnt a lot about the art of cooking, but apparently, to those who graduated from a coal range, this is not surprising; they maintain it is the basis of all culinary art. Be that as it may, I soon discovered an acquaintance with wind and weather was essential to good cooking, as, to a large extent, they determined my thermostatic control. On windy days my fire roared up the chimney and heated the oven to burning point, until I learnt to shut off all draft and reduce the quantity of fuel. On dull, windless days, I would have to light my fire earlier and coax it to draw and heat the oven, abandoning all theories that cooking was a matter of time and temperature.

Our house lacks many modern innovations but it has other things beyond price, things which are ageless and have required no invention or making. Space to move about in, a view worth a king's ransom, contact with wind, sun, and growing things, and over all a quietness incomparable.

JOYCE MACMASTER.

By Courtesy of the Masterpieces of Art, the New York World's Fair, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHEMIN DE FER": *A Painting by Edouard Manet*

THIS UNUSUAL CANVAS was painted by Manet in the garden next to a fellow artist's studio—that of Adolphe Hirsch. The railroad which the little girl looks down upon through the strong black bars is apparently nothing more than a haze of smoke and steam, though it gives the picture its title. The painter's chief concern is with the unexpected and yet interesting composition and in the portrait of the young woman facing us. She was the favorite and best known of Manet's models—Victorine Meurand by name.

The whole composition of *Chemin de Fer* has a charming, intimate quality which is quite typical of Manet's work. This and his choice of unidealized subjects were probably responsible for the public's violent antagonism. His works were refused again and again at the Salon. *Le Dejeuner sur l'Herbe* was finally admitted to the Salon de Refuses but aroused a storm of protest.

Today it is difficult for us to understand this, for Manet's work seems sane and solidly and even reverently conceived, in the light of that of many of his fellow Parisians of almost the same era and those following soon after. Surely this picture, which suggests, perhaps, a pause in a peaceful outing, is not a controversial subject, nor is it treated in any such manner. The books lying open with fingers marking the places, the sleeping puppy, and the utter concentration of the little girl in what is going on below her, contrive to make the painting a thoroughly delightful and refreshing one. It is splendidly painted. The brush strokes are strong and deft, and the design and spacial pattern brilliant.

B. T.

That First Day

ON REGISTRATION DAY in autumn now, an airplane view of South Hadley would show it as the haven for fleets of family cars. From half the States of the Union the arriving motors warp themselves in along College Street under the elms. Wherever you go you come upon industrious fathers plying up the stairs of the residence halls with traveling-bags, snowshoes, extra furniture, winter coats, and skis. They say "I just came along as baggage-rustler," or, "They brought me along to drive the car." . . .

Meanwhile the freshman daughter is having a busy time filling out blanks that were never provided for us. She fills out this blank, she fills out that one; she has a picture of her posture taken as she naturally stands, and another picture of her posture as she thinks she ought to stand (usually the most uncomfortable attitude she can invent); she gets her class cards, she listens to talks, she interviews advisers, and she goes to teas. There is scarcely a chance to be homesick, though nearly everybody has a precarious moment when the only car in all the world backs out of the traffic and heads for home.

A certain father had the right technique. He timed his departure precisely at the lunch hour. He did not leave his daughter standing by the roadside like little David Copperfield waving to the Micawbers. He left her with the crowd that was going into lunch. He told somebody afterward that he had a very satisfactory feeling as he drove away, because he had had that parting glimpse of his daughter as the center of a congenial group going into the dining-room of Pearsons Hall. Said he, "Not one of those girls had known the others before, yet there they all were going into lunch together, talking as if they had been friends for years."

So quickly one forgets that these girls came from the four quarters of the globe. So completely they fit themselves into the college scene. The moment the upper-classmen arrive and the college program has started, nobody can be sure who is a freshman and who is a youthful new assistant on a laboratory staff.—From "On a New England Campus," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

La Noblesse des Dons véritables

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE CHRIST JÉSUS, notre Conducteur, dont toute la carrière terrestre fut marquée par des bienfaits répandus constamment sur le genre humain, exhorta ses disciples en ces termes (Matthieu 10:8): "Vous avez reçu gratuitement, donnez gratuitement!"

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, observa fidèlement cet ordre de notre Maître; par ses ouvrages, par sa vie de consécration et sa pratique des vertus chrétiennes, elle nous donna un exemple qui nous inspire, celui d'une noble générosité. A la page 79 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Donner ne nous appauvrit pas dans le service de notre Créateur, et ne pas donner ne nous enrichit pas." Aujourd'hui, beaucoup de disciples surmontent les insidieuses prétentions de ruine, de chômage, de malheur, de mécontentement, lorsque grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, ils saisissent le sens de la générosité véritable et qu'ils se mettent activement au "service de notre Créateur."

Celui qui ne connaît pas les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne croit peut-être qu'en donnant aux autres il diminue ses propres ressources. Mais quel bonheur d'apprendre qu'en réalité c'est tout le contraire. Puisque Dieu, la source infinie, confère perpétuellement à Sa création toutes les vraies richesses, nous pouvons savoir qu'en faisant part de nos biens à nos frères, dans une pensée d'amour, nous devenons capables de recevoir en plus grande mesure la compréhension et la réalisation des largesses du Père.

On ne peut rien perdre lorsqu'on donne de la bonne manière: c'est ce qu'un jeune homme qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne fut à même de prouver dans le cas suivant. Il désirait depuis longtemps ajouter à sa bibliothèque une série de volumes dont la valeur était considérable. Il lui fallut plusieurs mois pour économiser la somme voulue. Le jour même où devait se faire l'acquisition projetée, il reçut d'un ami très cher une lettre sollicitant une aide pécuniaire immédiate. Comme il y avait urgence et que la demande était légitime, le jeune homme envoya très volontiers l'argent qu'il avait en réserve. Puis il recommença à mettre de côté une partie de son traitement pour obtenir les volumes tant désirés. Quand enfin il eut de nouveau la somme nécessaire, un second cas de détresse, plus pressant encore, réclama soudain son assistance. Au premier abord, il trouva dur de donner pour la seconde fois les fonds qu'il se proposait d'employer pour son agrément. Mais il chercha, comme il l'avait fait précédemment, les directions de Dieu; et grâce au désir d'exprimer la bienveillance, la générosité, l'amour fraternel, il put de bon cœur consacrer ses économies au soulagement d'une poignante détresse. Le soir même, en rentrant du bureau, il trouva chez lui, à sa grande joie, les volumes qu'il était si désireux d'avoir: c'était le don d'un ami reconnaissant, auquel il n'avait rien dit des circonstances dont nous avons parlé. De tout son cœur, il rendit grâce au Père céleste; humblement il reconnut que donner selon la justice n'entraine jamais la privation ou le désappointement; que cela n'amoindrit pas les vraies richesses spirituelles qui, ayant leur source en Dieu, sont impérissables et ne sauraient diminuer.

Remarquons toutefois que les dons véritables ne consistent pas à distribuer des secours pécuniaires à tous ceux qui les sollicitent. Dans la Préface de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy fait ressortir la fausseté de cette méthode. Elle déclare notamment (p. ix): "Un certain apophtegme prononcé par un philosophe talmudique s'accorde avec ma conception des bonnes œuvres. Le voici: 'La plus noble charité, c'est d'empêcher qu'un homme ne doive accepter la charité; la meilleure aumône, c'est de le rendre apte à se passer d'aumônes.'" Parfois nous aidons le mieux nos frères quand nous leur apprenons à compter radicalement sur Dieu pour subvenir à leurs besoins; car encourager autrui à s'appuyer toujours sur l'aide et les dons humains favorise dans certains cas l'indolence ou la faiblesse qui cède aux suggestions aggressives telles que le manque et l'incompétence.

Cela ne veut pas dire qu'il faille jamais être indifférent au sort d'autrui ou refuser de pratiquer à son égard l'amour et l'entraide. Au contraire, il nous faut prier pour que l'humanité se réveille spirituellement, pour qu'elle reconnaisse la vérité et mette en pratique les faits suivants: l'homme est, comme le dit la Bible, l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, et les enfants de Dieu possèdent par réflexion toutes les richesses du Père. Ce genre de prière s'accorde avec la belle promesse que, dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, Jésus attribue au père, parlant à son fils aîné (Luc 15:31): "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi."

Puisque les vraies richesses sont spirituelles, exprimées par des idées spirituelles comme la sagesse, l'intégrité, la bonté, nul ne doit croire qu'il lui est impossible de donner généreusement. Une parole bienveillante dite à propos, un bon sourire, un gracieux accueil ont souvent rendu le courage et la confiance au pèlerin lassé, qui pouvait dès lors poursuivre vaillamment sa route. Ainsi tous peuvent connaître la noblesse des dons véritables — partager avec d'autres leur réalisation des inexprimables trésors tels que la tendre compassion, la charité chrétienne, l'abondance spirituelle, qui ont leur source en Dieu et qui émanent de l'Amour divin, impartial, universel.

Quand avec amour et libéralité nous faisons part de nos ressources, de notre industrie, de notre penser constructif, nous ouvrons toute grande la porte qui mène aux plus riches perspectives de progrès, de succès véritable. Alors le bien entrera à flots dans notre carrière, prouvant cette parole de notre Maître bien-aimé (Luc 6:38): "Donnez, et l'on vous donnera: on versera dans votre sein une bonne mesure, pressée, secouée, débordante; car on se servira pour vous de la mesure avec laquelle vous mesurez."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, 'The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Extempore

The wind,
with varied voice,
surges, diminishes;
composes symphonic movements
in space.

ANNA STANTON LAY

The Grandeur of True Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HE WHOSE ENTIRE earthly career was marked by a ceaseless and consistent outpouring of benefactions to mankind, Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, admonished his disciples (Matthew 10:8), "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, faithfully heeded this command of our Master, and, by means of her writings and her consecrated Christian life and practice, has furnished the people of this age with an inspiring example of glorious and unselfish giving. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 79), "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." Many men and women today are overcoming the insidious claims of impoverishment, unemployment, unhappiness, and discontent, as they grasp, through their study of Christian Science, the meaning of true giving, and actively enlist "in the service of our Maker."

To one unfamiliar with the teachings of Christian Science, it may seem that as he gives of his store to others his own supply is proportionately diminished. But how encouraging it is to learn that the opposite is true. Since God, the infinite source, is perpetually imparting all good to His creation, we can know that through lovingly sharing what we have with our brother man, we actually increase our capacity to receive a larger understanding and realization of our Father's bounty.

That no loss occurs through true giving was convincingly proved on one occasion by a student of Christian Science. For some time this young man had desired to add a set of valuable volumes to his library. After some months the amount required to buy them was accumulated. On the date set for their purchase, however, a letter was received from a loved one asking for immediate financial assistance. As the need was urgent and the request legitimate, the young man gladly responded by sending the money he had saved for his books. Once more he began to put aside part of his salary to procure the longed-for volumes. When, at length, the necessary sum was in hand, he was suddenly faced with an even more pressing financial demand. At first it was not easy to be willing to give up for the second time the funds he had planned to use for his own enjoyment. But again, as in the first instance, he sought God's guidance, and the desire to express kindness, generosity, and brotherly love, enabled him cheerfully to use his savings to meet this second emergency. When he returned home from his office that evening, great was his joy to find he had been the recipient of the very volumes he had so desired—the gift of a grateful friend who knew nothing of the circumstances related above. Reverently he offered thanks to his heavenly Father, humbly perceiving that righteous giving can never result in deprivation and disappointment, nor decrease true spiritual riches which are divinely derived from God, and hence are imperishable and incapable of diminution.

Here let it be said, however, that true giving is not to be construed as the supplying of financial aid to all who request it. In the Preface to her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy pertinently points out the fallacy of such procedure. She states (p. ix): "A certain apothegm of a Talmudical philosopher suits my sense of doing good. It reads thus: 'The noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity; and the best alms are to show and to enable a man to dispense with alms.'" Sometimes others may best be benefited by helping them to rely radically upon God to meet their requirements, rather than to encourage continued dependence upon human aid and bequests, which may beget a tendency, on the part of some, to lapse into indolence and weak submission to the aggressive suggestions of lack and inefficiency.

By this is not meant that it is right for us ever to be indifferent to, or to withhold our loving co-operation in behalf of, our neighbor's welfare. Rather should we pray for humanity's spiritual awakening to behold and to utilize the truth that man is God's image and likeness, as the Bible teaches, and that therefore God's children possess, by reflection, all that the Father bestows. Such prayer is in accord with the beautiful promise given by the father in Jesus' parable to the elder brother of the prodigal son, as recorded by Luke (15:31): "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Because real wealth is spiritual, expressed in spiritual ideas, in wisdom, integrity, loving kindness, and the like, let no one assume that he has little or nothing of value to give. A timely word of appreciation, a glowing smile, a gracious greeting, have oftentimes helped to restore courage and confidence to some weary one and have sent him on his way comforted and cheered. Thus all may have a part in the grandeur of true giving—in sharing with others their realization of the inexhaustible treasures of tender compassion, Christlike charity, and spiritual affluence, which have their source in and emanate from God, universal, impartial, divine Love.

As we give liberally and lovingly of our resources, our energy, and our constructive thinking, we throw wide the portals to richer opportunities for progress and true success. Then will good flow freely into our experience, in proof of the assurance of our beloved Master (Luke 6:38): "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

At Fontainebleau

It was no sight or sound that I can trace,
No drowsy scent of autumn in the air;
What signal then was given?—to replace
The now with far-off then, the here with there—
That in my room, with slow pace to and fro,
I walk among yellow leaves, at Fontainebleau.

Here the gray light is dismal in the street;
The same harsh clamor streams along the way;
Familiar faces of my books still greet
Me from the wall. It is the usual day—
Yet all about and in me is the glow
Of the golden autumn leaves, at Fontainebleau.

May it come soon again!—whatever it be
That sweeps aside the trammelling frontiers
Of space and sets time gloriously free
To bring the dear, not quite forgotten years—
Striking the secret note that lets me go
To walk among fallen leaves, at Fontainebleau.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

A Man for the Hour

IN 1843, Margaret Fuller Ossoli visited the United States and made an extended tour of our country, both north and south. She was writing from Chicago to a friend. Sitting at an open window on Michigan Avenue late at night overlooking the moonlit undulations of the lake, she likened to those restless, formless waves the unstable condition of public opinion on the great moral issues then before the country, with no leader, no masterful First American, to command and control the events then portending. She said: "When will this country have such a man? It is what she needs; no thin idealist, no coarse realist, but a man whose eye reads the heavens, while his feet step firmly on the ground, and his hands are strong and dexterous for use of human implements."

Less than two hundred miles from where she wrote these lines, the man her prophetic pen called for was preparing, all unconsciously, for the hour and the mission then impending. With the last of his three law partners he had just entered upon the close study of those political problems that were to arouse the national conscience in antagonism to states rights and property rights in man. Seventeen years later the hour had struck, and the greatest event of the century was ushered in by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln at the Republican National Convention in the same city, and not far from where Margaret Fuller Ossoli uttered that cry.—From "Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln," by HENRY B. RANKIN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1940

Proposed Test For Welfare Jobs Assailed

Attempt to dismiss present workers is seen by Miss Nichols in examination.

The Sept. 21 merit system examination for approximately 450 town welfare workers in Massachusetts was challenged as illegal today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service reform advocate, who insisted the examinations are a "flagrant machinery" to evict the employees from their positions.

Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, scheduled the qualifying examination following a threat from the Federal Social Securities Board to withdaw Federal funds for old age assistance unless all Massachusetts workers involved in old age assistance work were either placed under Civil Service or some such mass rating system. The examinations are to be conducted by the State Civil Service Commission.

Lists Objections

Miss Nichols stated her objections in letters to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and William H. Bixby, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. She told the Governor she could find no legal authority for conducting the examination, and that the Director of Civil Service is empowered to hold either competitive or noncompetitive examinations for positions not in the classified Civil Service at the request of the appointing officials, who made no such request.

"Instead of using the machinery of the Civil Service Division acting at the request of the Selectmen in a manner provided by the Department of Public Welfare the Commissioner has set up his own individual merit system plan which has no validity under the Massachusetts statute," Miss Nichols wrote to the Governor.

Face Loss of Jobs

She also told the Governor that Social Security Board representatives stated to her that failure to pass the qualifying examination will mean loss of jobs to the incumbents.

In her letter to Mr. Bixby, Miss Nichols charged that the standards set up in the examination are so high that the incumbents undoubtedly cannot qualify.

She insisted the examination was part of a plot to evict Public Welfare workers from their jobs and to replace them with welfare workers "who have come under the aegis of this inside group of paid social workers who represent private agencies or a private educational establishment such as the Simmons College School for Social Workers."

Miss Nichols stated that apparently Mr. Rotch feels acceptance of his merit system rule by the Federal Social Security Board "makes legitimate dictatorship on his part, vested not in the office as a State executive appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts but on authority from Washington."

Cambridge Studies New Housing Plans

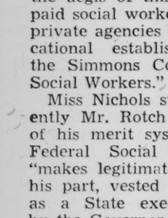
Officials of the Cambridge Housing Authority are studying plans for the new proposed $1,800,000 addition to Newtowne Court, one of the Nation's first housing projects. Michael J. Sullivan, Vice-Chairman, and Daniel F. Burns, Executive Director, said today that they had visited Washington and consulted federal officials regarding preliminary work and construction.

The property for the new project has been appraised and pictures taken of the buildings to be torn down, work on which will start about Oct. 1. The project, which will include the erection of an administration building, will be erected in the area surrounded by Washington Street, Portland Street, Windsor Street, and will extend back as far as Harvard Street.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with moderate temperature tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near the middle 60's; gentle southwest to west winds.



All New England: Generally fair with little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate southwest or west winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday with some fog over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	79	New York	68	81
Chicago	58	..	Norfolk	71	84
Kansas City	69	79	Philadelphia	68	84
Los Angeles	63	78	St. Louis	61	83
Miami	78	91	San Francisco	59	69
Minneapolis	63	82	Washington	66	85
New Orleans	78	94			

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:04 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:46 p. m.

Old and New Styles Liked at Furniture Show

By a Staff Photographer

Spotlight Wholesalers' Exposition

Top: A modern chaise longue manufactured by the American Reed & Willow Company at Wakefield, Mass., which has the advantage of being convertible into three separate units. Below: A corner of a diningroom furnished in birch Colonial reproductions made by the H. T. Cushman Manufacturing Company of North Bennington, Vt., which can do a full house in this style.

Furniture Wholesalers Showing Their Wares

Probable effects of defense demands on plants now manufacturing home furnishings, and a general upswing in furniture buying are contributing to make the Thirtieth Semiannual Furniture Show of furniture wholesalers, being held all this week at Mechanics Building, the largest and what promises to be the most successful in 16 years, according to show officials today.

The prominent part which New England plays in the nation's home furnishing business was emphasized by the fact that out of more than 350 exhibitors 200 are located in the New England area.

Week-End Sales a Record

While salesmen at the hall this morning shook hands with each other over good Labor Day sales, the highest on record, a tour of the displays disclosed what the well-furnished New England home will contain this season.

True to its historic background, New England apparently prefers designs of 1776 to those of a possible 1976. According to L. A. Hinds, Manager of the Show, retailers in the New England area overwhelmingly prefer period to modern designs in home furnishings.

Several manufacturers indicated that there may be some foundation to the belief of many retailers that although present supplies of home furnishings are adequate, there may be some shortage in the future if many factories are conscripted for defense needs.

Two Innovations

Two innovations among the majority of conservative designs are receiving unusual attention. One is the use of "airtex" in chair cushions. This material developed by the large rubber manufacturers has been used with some success in automobile cushions, and the Gardiner Upholstered Furniture Company of Gardiner, Maine, is showing a chair in which this material is used in back of the cushions. Longevity of spring recoil and shape-holding qualities are claimed. The other newcomer is a chaise longue manufactured by the American Reed & Willow Company of Wakefield, Mass., which separates into three sections when not in use—making two chairs and a bench.

Of all the period designs the Colonial is most in evidence. The T. B. Beals Company of Portland, Maine, are featuring a new light finish on its Colonial Reproductions and featuring an extension of the principle of dove-tailing, commonly used in drawer joints, to all joints, thus preventing warping.

Another manufacturer of Colonial designs, the H. T. Cushman Manufacturing Company of North Bennington, Vt., claims to be the only manufacturer of Colonial reproductions able to furnish every room in the house.

Introducing Boston's WPA

Meet Mr. WPA.

A little chance visiting with Work Projects Administration employees going into Boston headquarters or during the lunch hour on the Huntington Avenue subway job today will introduce folks such as these:

A trim, keen gray haired man—

"I've been on the WPA for five years, and nobody in my apartment building knows it. The day the postman brings my check, I'm the first one downstairs to get the mail. I've got a pride. I don't want it known that I'm on the WPA.

"Whenever I can pick up a day's work on the outside, on Saturdays when we don't work on the WPA, I get it in. It may run from 7 a. m. to midnight. That's all right. Now and then I tell a younger WPA man who's in the same line about the chance, but he generally turns it down when he hears of the hours.

"Younger men too who live out my way ride to their WPA jobs on the street car. They would rather pay their dime. I live farther out and walk in.

"I think the young men of today have the greatest opportunity they have ever had in this country. If they will take the time to study, if they will put in the one or two or more years of apprenticeship needed in the skilled trades, they can develop themselves as no other generation of young people. But the few I have spoken to, don't take much to the idea of the time for preparation.

"As to the WPA, it's a rut. But I'm glad enough to have it. My profession half way folded up. Sometimes you can't help yourself."

A middle aged man sitting on the steps of Symphony Hall during the half hour off for lunch from underground in the subway—

"They don't pay enough on the WPA. They don't pay enough for common labor. They never did. $13 a week! How can a man keep a family going on that?"

A brisk lithe young fellow, also on the subway—

"I hope business conditions will change so jobs will be plentiful again, and I can get a real one. That would be a whole lot better than the WPA. You can look forward to a vacation. Here if you take off a week, you lose your job. You have to be reinstated again."

A short, bright young man, at the door of the Boston WPA headquarters at 18 Oliver Street—

"The WPA is monotonous. It's a rut. I came down here to see about getting into the school and maybe learning some trade."

A wiry, active man getting toward the middle years—

"I was a businessman. I'm hoping there will be a change in things and a big improvement. Why, you used to be able to buy goods in my line at much lower prices than you can today."

A thoughtful man of foreign birth—

"I've only been on the WPA since the last election. But when I was a free man—"

English Union Speakers on WRUL

Henry J. Fisher, Chairman of the national Board of Directors of the English Speaking Union of the United States, and Mrs. John Sloane, a member of the Board, will speak on the next "Friendship Bridge," on Wednesday, Sept. 4, a series of talks being radiocast to Great Britain over short-wave station WRUL, Boston, as messages of encouragement to the British people. The talks will originate at WMCA, New York, and will be transmitted at 5 p. m., eastern daylight saving time ,over WRUL's frequency of 11.79 megacycles. The talks will also be radiocast on Thursday, by means of transcription on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles.

Democrats in Lively Race For Attorney Generalship

This is the seventh of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe the principal contests for Representative in Congress.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While rivalry has been keen for the Democratic nominations for all six major State offices at the Massachusetts primaries Sept. 17, the battle for the Attorney Generalship nomination has unquestionably been the most hotly contested.

Few, if any, of the eight Democratic candidates for Attorney General can be counted out of the running at this time, although present indications show James H. Brennan, Boston Attorney and nominee for Lieutenant Governor in 1938, enjoying a probable lead.

Also observers believe his major opponents are now Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston, and Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge. Close behind are Harold W. Sullivan of Boston, former Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County; and John H. Backus, former Assistant Secretary to Gov. James M. Curley. The other candidates, any one of whom might accomplish a surprise victory, are Joseph V. Carroll, Belmont; Miss Jeannette C. Chisholm, Waltham, former Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County; and Edward A. Ryan, Worcester.

Heavy Vote for Brennan

James H. Brennan is granted the edge mainly because of his campaign for Lieutenant Governor two years ago when he polled nearly 800,000 votes in losing to Horace T. Cahill, Republican nominee.

His political career dates back to 1911 when he served in the House of Representatives in 1911 and 1912. He was the youngest person ever elected to the House, being 21 years of age. He went to the State Senate in 1913 and 1914. As a member of the Constitutional Convention he helped revise the State's Constitution nearly a quarter of a century ago. In 1931 and 1932, he served in the Executive Council.

After graduating from Suffolk Law School in 1921 he entered law practice in 1922. For several years he taught constitutional law at Suffolk.

During his campaign Mr. Brennan is emphasizing that he has never been connected with a scandal, that as a member of the bar and as a public office holder he has "more general training for the office of Attorney General than any other candidate." His platform is based on a pledge for "honesty in government."

Burke Skilled in Debate

Senator Thomas M. Burke started his political career in the Boston City Council, to which he was elected in 1931. In 1934 he was elected and in 1936 and 1938 was re-elected to the Massachusetts Senate.

As a militant debater he has championed labor measures, has fought public utility interests and through his work uncovering activities of subversive elements he has become known by his followers as the "Dies of Massachusetts" and by his opponents as a "red baiter."

Prior to his legislative service, Mr. Burke graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1928, entering the law practice in the same year. He served as contact representative and attorney at the Veterans' Bureau, as President of the Federal Employees Union, and as finance officer with the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

His legislative debating tactics so annoyed Republican leaders that his Senatorial seat was wiped out when the Senatorial districts were revised by the 1939 Legislature.

Mr. Burke's platform includes promises to work for adequate railroad transportation, to seek lower utility rates, to supervise collection agencies and small loans firms closely, and to "protect our nation and our way of living by protecting Massachusetts against the fifth column."

Lyons Trained in Office

Mayor John W. Lyons is now serving his second term as Cambridge Chief Executive. He entered politics in 1924 when he became Assistant City Solicitor, a post he held until 1929. In 1932 he became a member of the City Council, ending his stay there after serving as President in 1935.

In the latter year he made his first bid for the mayoralty, losing to John D. Lynch by 259 votes. In 1937 he defeated Mayor Lynch and was re-elected in 1939 by 6,400, the city's largest mayoralty margin.

The Mayor graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1923 and has practiced law ever since. He is particularly proud of the fact that as Mayor he started the Cambridge juvenile aid bureau designed to extend sympathetic help to young persons apprehended for minor offenses. Through co-operation with the police department no court records are established in such cases, and corrective work is being done with parents. The juvenile court record as a result has dropped 65 per cent, the Mayor said.

If elected Attorney General, Mr. Lyons proposes to extend the system throughout the State.

Backus a "Roosevelt Man"

John H. Backus is former Director of the State Division of Securities, and like many candidates for state office, is a graduate of Suffolk Law School. In 1919 he served as Assistant United States Attorney.

He lays claim to the distinction of being the "original Franklin D. Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, pointing out that he went to the 1924 Democratic National Convention as the only man in the country elected pledged to Mr Roosevelt. He was also a delegate to the 1920 and 1928 conventions.

Mr. Backus' campaign this year was launched principally because he was legislated out of office as securities director during the Saltonstall Administration. At a hearing on the Governor's economy proposal to abolish the division Mr. Backus made remarks which the Governor stated "impugned" the motives of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Backus refused to resign Later a bill was pushed through the legislature abolishing his position, a move which the candidate insists violated the Governor's promise not to disturb employees honestly doing their work.

Sullivan Is Another

Harold W. Sullivan of Boston is a graduate of Boston College, Yale University Law School and Harvard Law School. At the latter institution he obtained his Master of Law degree.

In 1930 he was the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Attorney General.

Besides practicing law, Mr. Sullivan is author of several books, one, "The Frontiers of Science," on which he collaborated with his brother, Dr. John W. Sullivan of Cleveland, Ohio; another "Contempts by Publication, the Law of Trial by Newspaper," and a third soon to be published.

As a part of his campaign Mr. Sullivan is filing bills, which he said will eventually total 500, designed to modernize Bay State statutes. His legislative proposals include calling of a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution, reduction of the voting age from 21 to 18, and abolition of the jury system.

Miss Chisholm's Career

Miss Jeannette C. Chisholm has been an attorney since she was 21 years of age. She graduated from Portia Law School in 1924 and in 1925 she was admitted to the bar.

In 1927 she was elected to the Waltham School Committee on which she served three four-year terms. Gov. Joseph B. Ely appointed her to the Board of Trustees of the Foxboro State Hospital. Her commission expired under Governor Saltonstall. She became Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County under Warren L. Bishop in 1936. She is a member of the Democratic State Committee.

Miss Chisholm, the second woman ever to run for the office of Attorney General in Massachusetts, favors removal of old-age assistance from the public welfare system, transforming it into an old-age pension system.

Joseph V. Carroll was an assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts for more than seven years, resigning in 1926 to enter the private practice of law. In 1938 he was the Democratic nominee for District Attorney of Middlesex County, polling 165,000 votes in a losing election fight against Robert F. Bradford, the present District Attorney.

Mr. Carroll stated his campaign is based upon ability plus experience. He said he believes there is no issue in the Attorney General's contest other than the experience and qualifications of the various candidates. He promised that if elected he will continue "the office along its present high plane."

He is graduate of Northeastern University Law School.

Finnegan Trained in Law

Joseph Finnegan is a former member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate. He served in the House from 1927 through 1930 and in the Senate from 1931 through 1934. During 1933 and 1934 he was Democratic Floor Leader in the Upper Branch.

The former Senator graduated from Boston University law school in 1923 and has practiced law ever since. He attended Bowdoin College for one year.

Making his first attempt for state-wide office, Mr. Finnegan is using effectively his powerful debating voice. In the legislatures he was an outspoken foe of lobbyists, had a major part in passage of the first old-age assistance measure in 1929, in legislation to outlaw the "yellow dog" labor contract, and in numerous other measures to benefit the working man.

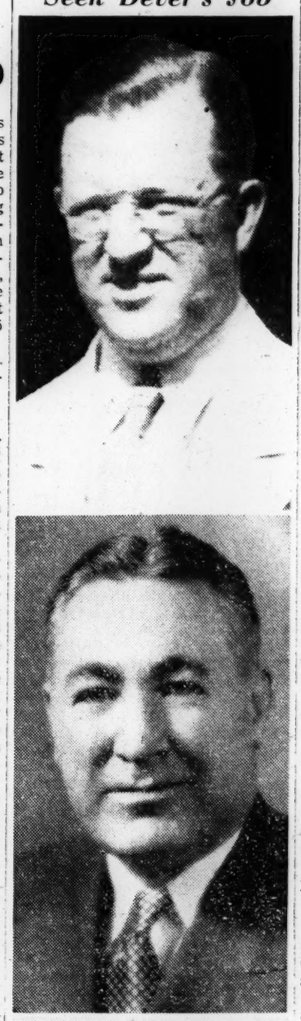
His campaign is based on a promise to "continue efficient operation of the Attorney General's office."

Mr. Ryan's Career

Edward A. Ryan, Worcester attorney, is also running for the office. A graduate of Boston University Law School, Mr. Ryan in 1936 and 1938 was the Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. In both years he was defeated for election by Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R), first by approximately 5,000 votes and second by 9,500 votes.

In 1932 he opposed the Massachusetts Alfred E. Smith supporters and was elected to the Democratic National Convention as a Franklin D. Roosevelt delegate. He also was a delegate to the 1940 convention.

Seek Dever's Job



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James H. Brennan
Boston attorney in race for attorney general nomination and
Thomas M. Burke
Boston Senator who also seeks the nomination and
John W. Lyon
Mayor of Cambridge who is also a contestant for the position

Somerville WPA Workers Dropped

Sixty Somerville WPA workers lost their jobs today through failure to answer a Federal questionnaire about their personal finances.

The lengthy questionnaire, a standard form seeking data ranging from insurance, savings and personal property possessions, is intended to find those who can be eliminated or reduced in allotment because one or more members of the family are working.

Some of the discharged workers claimed that they have answered the questions but the WPA filing system hasn't properly catalogued their replies.

Feeney Attacks The 'Dog Bloc' In Legislature

In letter to Governor, foe of legalized gambling says increase in tax is falling far short.

A housecleaning of those Massachusetts Legislators who showed "marked solicitude for the dog track operators in 1939" was demanded today by John L. Feeney, outspoken foe of legalized gambling, as he disclosed that the law increasing the tax on dog racing by $450,000 actually had produced a revenue increase of only $131,352.

Mr. Feeney revealed his figures in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in which he recalled that the Governor had requested an increase of $750,000 in the dog racing tax and that the dog racing bloc in the Massachusetts Senate fought against this measure, "even going to the extreme of refusing to act on any part of your Excellency's tax program until the dog tax matter was settled to their satisfaction."

Mr. Feeney pointed out that the Revere summer and fall meet of 90 days in 1938 produced a State tax share of $461,905, while the fall meet of 1939 and the summer meet of 1940, comprising 86 days, the first comparative period since the graduated tax on dog racing was adopted by the Legislature, produced a State tax of $593,258.

Ignored Track

In his figures, Mr. Feeney said he ignored the track in Bristol County because the daily handle seldom, if ever, exceeds $75,000, at which point the graduated tax starts.

The dog racing foe said, "Thus it will be readily seen, for almost precisely identical periods and volume of wagering, the annual increase of $131,352 in the State's share at Revere is less than 18 per cent of the $750,000 increase your Excellency requested and less than 30 per cent of the $450,000 increase which was represented the graduated tax would produce."

Mr. Feeney, who is a candidate for the State Senate, added that "far beyond the money involved is the implication to be drawn from the fact any group in public office will dare to stage any such performance as the dog bloc in the Senate staged at the 1939 session.

Cost of Government

"The annual cost of State, county and municipal government in Massachusetts is approximately $440,000,000. . . Of this total, dog tracks contribute less than $900,000 annually (1939 total $873,585, including breakage and license fees). This is less than one-fifth of 1 per cent.

"It is indeed a sad commentary on democracy, as it works or fails to work in Massachusetts, when a group which contributes less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the cost of our government is able to dominate our legislation at the expense of the taxpayers who pay the 99 4-5 per cent.

"Obviously, a housecleaning is indicated. It is to be hoped the people will attend to this in the forthcoming primaries and election, by retiring to public life those legislators who showed such marked solicitude for the dog track operators in 1939."

Mr. Feeney sent a copy of the letter to Norman McDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Detour to Sea Takes Hurricane Away From N. E.

New England breathed easier today.

The tropical hurricane, which for several hours threatened to treat the northeastern states to a repetition of the 1938 disaster, moved out to sea yesterday, its only effect in New England being heavy surf and strong winds, particularly in the Southern Cape Cod and Nantucket areas.

Greatest loss was to beach resorts which reported smallest Labor Day attendance in years as a result of the storm warnings which kept thousands, apprehensive lest they become involved in a re-enactment of the 1938 blow, at home. Elaborate precautions were made in all sections in the path of the storm to avoid unnecessary loss.

Some trees were felled and electric light poles were down on Cape Cod. Dennisport was without electricity for several hours but service was restored in the afternoon.

Veering out to sea south of Nantucket the storm struck land again well above Eastport, Maine, where a tide of 26 feet, four feet above normal, was recorded.

Growers Now Demand Fewer Fruit Varieties

Fewer fruit varieties are being propagated by nurserymen supplying northeastern orchardists according to the twentieth annual survey of nurseries in eight states, just completed by a group of Massachusetts State College pomologists. Where a nurseryman might have once had to raise 50 to 100 different varieties of apples to meet the demands of orchardists, he now raises hardly more than a dozen.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Those Were the Days," with William Holden. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman" with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Pete Smith Will Test Your I. Q." "Two-Reel Western," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Telepix—
March of Time's Panama Canal; U. S. Navy; Ozzie Nelson; Fitzpatrick Travels; Schubert's Ave Maria; Archery; Electrical Discoveries; cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Demon Doctor." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Also "The Bat Whispers," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Tremont—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter, 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

University—
Joan Crawford in "Susan and God." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Mischa Auer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 13

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Canada Allots Grain Storage To Offset Big Cut in Exporting

Foreign Trade Flashes

Storage space for wheat is acutely short in Canada, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Storage capacity for about 160,000,000 bushels grain, is estimated to be available for the new wheat crop in western Canada, but that crop is estimated to be between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, he said.

Cause of the shortage is described as the "loss of important European exports markets." One result is that a much larger amount than usual will need to be held on farms beyond the customary early period of heavy marketing, he stated.

As a means of allocating equitably among producers the available storage space, the Canadian Government has evolved a plan which will enable every producer to deliver a portion of his crop at the outset. As the season advances, and more space becomes available due to exporting or consuming of the wheat, the storage quota of each producer will be increased. For wheat that cannot be accepted in the fall months, an allowance will be made to the grower to compensate him for storing wheat on his own farm.

U. S. Supplying Textiles

With the United Kingdom finding it difficult to fill orders for textile goods for export, South Africa is turning to the United States for such imports, to an increasing exent. The only countries whose production facilities permit supplying the varied lines in South Africa, are the United Kingdom, the Unitde States, and Japan.

Japan's Wood Pulp

Production of wood pulp in Japan is falling far short of the levels set in the five-year-plan, formulated three years ago. According to that plan, domestic output of paper and rayon pulp would amount in 1939 to 1,423,000 long tons, increasing to 1,507,000 in 1940. But authoritative sources report that 1939 actual production amounted to 1,079,000 tons, and that estimates of 1940 production are about 1,174,000 tons. Shortage of electric power and coal have been severe handicaps to Japanese wood pulp producers, augmented by the scarcity of construction materials which has retarded many of the projects for establishing new factories.

British Rail Revenues Gain

Net revenue of the British railways under Government control is gaining substantially over the pre-control era. The four main line railways and the London Passenger Transport Board, which are under Government control, report a gain of £6,000,000 in revenue in the first half of the current year, as compared with the similar period of 1939 under private operating control. The revenue for the first half of this year totaled £20,867,000. Gross receipts advanced considerably because of a larger volume of freight traffic.

The Netherlands Indies

Chambers of Commerce in the United States are ruled by the Netherlands Indies Department of Economic Affairs, at Batavia, "competent to issue certificates of origin for shipments from the United States to the Netherlands Indies." The present requirements applying to goods that are subject to quota restriction, are to be extended by the Netherlands Indies Government to all commodities as of Nov. 1.

Likes Rubber Soles

Rubber soles or some leather substitute are now being used in 25 per cent of the civilian shoe production of England. Crepe rubber is outstandingly popular, and, its use has established a vogue that may continue when leather again becomes plentiful, even though it was introdued by force of wartime needs.

Lacking Willkie Visit, Maine Expects Quiet State Election

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 3—With Maine's State election a week away there are no indications that Wendell L. Willkie, the Presidential nominee, will visit the State prior to the voting next Monday, though Republican leaders have not given up hope.

With a Willkie visit to divert the minds of the voters from State issues many feel the possibilities of Maine turning in the 75,000 to 100,000 majority asked of it might not be out of the question.

Democrats charge, however, that talk of such margins is wishful thinking on the part of the G. O. P.

"Let's forget Willkie and vote on State issues, this time. Time enough to debate Roosevelt and Willkie in November," Democratic campaigners persist, anxious to keep the campaign talk on local issues and more particularly State House revelations of the past few months.

But, unless election interest greatly increases during the current week, 1940 should go down as one of the quietest election years on record. If Democratic campaigners are doing any extensive work they are doing it quietly. So far there have been no outstanding out-of-State speakers here in the interests of either side. Democrats are hopeful that Paul McNutt will come to Maine this week and appearances have been scheduled for him in several counties.

So far as has been noted, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has taken little, if any, part in the present campaign following hs defeat for the nomination for United States Senator by Representative Ralph O. Brewster. Members of the Governor's Executive Council likewise appear to have been very quiet.

Boston Studies U. S. Plan For Naval Reserve Armory

City officials today were exploring the possibility of building a $1,000,000 Naval Reserve Armory in the vicinity of Charlestown Navy Yard as a Work Projects Administration undertaking.

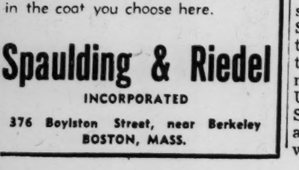
The subject was broached in a letter from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to Senator David I. Walsh, and then sent on to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. This letter pointed out that with the contemplated expansion of the Naval Reserve and other enlargements at the Yard, more space was needed.

The Secretary of the Navy therefore suggested to Senator Walsh that the City of Boston donate a plot of land "immediately northwest of the Yard"—which would enable the Government to remove the Naval Reserve activities from the Yard. The letter suggested that as a number of new armories are being made available as WPA projects, this might be considered in the same light, sponsored by the City or the State.

In his reply today Mayor Tobin wrote that he had requested Daniel M. Driscoll, head of the Real Estate Division, to check on city-owned land in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

"In the event that land is owned by the City of Boston and is not essential for city purposes," the Mayor wrote, "I shall be pleased to contribute it as the City's contribution to the Secretary's proposition."

The Mayor asked what land the Secretary of the Navy had in mind. There is a city-owned playground in that neighborhood.



ALBIANI CAFETERIA

Fine Foods at Lowest Prices

151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building

7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

"AN IDEALIST
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Braintree Seeks Tax Bill Help

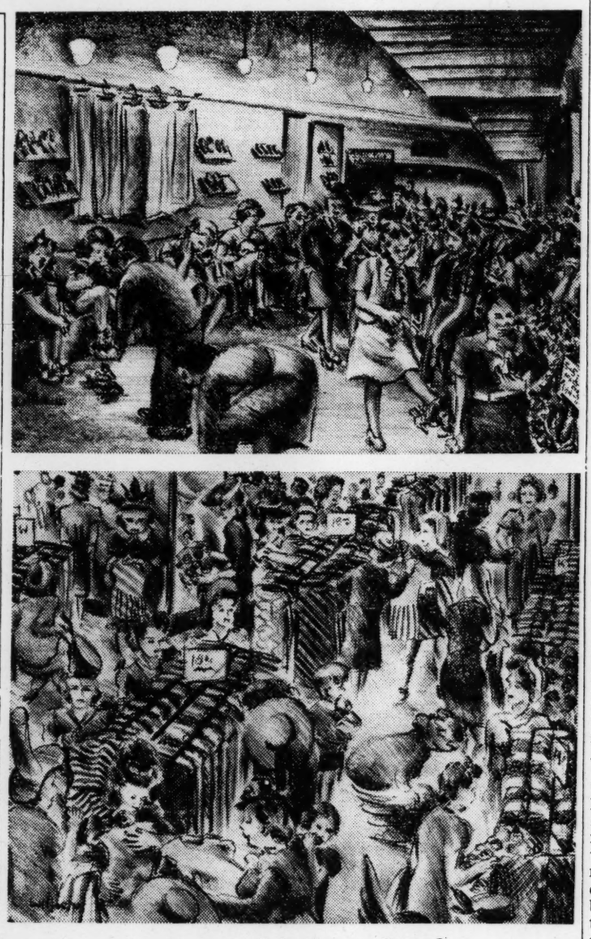
Representative Raymond P. Palmer of Braintree has introduecd a bill in the Legislature seeking to collect tax money for the town of Braintree on the 34 acres of land originally leased for 20 years to Matthew F. Scullin of Newton and now sub-leased to the United States Navy to expand shipbuilding facilities at the Fore River yard in Quincy.

Representative Palmer said that, "as long as the land is leased to an individual who has an opportunity to make a profit from it, I believe the town should collect taxes on it."

The bill, introduced by Representative Palmer, seeks to have the State reimburse the town of Braintree for taxes on the East Braintree portion which, he claims, has not yet been paid by Mr. Scullin. Under the terms of the lease Mr. Scullin is freed from paying taxes and will receive the title in 1956 when the final payment is made.

Bargain Day at Filene's

L. H. Norins



Anniversary Sale Draws Crowds

1. Early morning scene. It is the ambition of these women to be the very first in line when the doors of Boston's big department store are thrown open. Some bargain hunters even bring Friend Husband along to hold their places. 2. The shoe department, where shoes are tried on, first on one foot, then on the other, but never together because they are always tied with a stout cord. The fact that they must wade through an ocean of shoes and perhaps stand up and balance themselves on the nearest customer means nothing to these sale devotees who are interested only in getting good values for their money. 3. A momentary lull in the dress department allows mother to scurry into a dress (from the floor up) right over her own, just to see if it fits, while the woman who can wear nothing less than a size 46 looks longingly at a size 14 dress.

Big Receipts In Wool Mark Port Business

Port of Boston Business

Larger receipts of wool from overseas, and an increase in the amount of duties collected by the Customs officials at Boston were features of the report covering the commerce of this port for last week, with comparisons for the same week a year ago, issued at the Custom House today.

The heavy wool receipts reflect the large volume of cargoes moving to Boston from South America. Collection of duties was higher because of the heavy tax on wool. Less wool apparently went into warehouse than usual, judging from the decline in valuation of all goods imported for warehouse this past week, compared with a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 31, 1940	Year Ago
Imps for consumption	$2,468,033	$2,637,106
Imps for warehouse	380,313	508,880
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	398,685	607,009
Duties collected	477,992	414,620
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,519,759	1,387,952
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 31	Year Ago
Wool imps (lbs.)	17,300,203	8,794,510
Duties collected	$4,176,679	$3,690,537

New Trawler To Join Boston Fishing Fleet

First addition to the Boston fishing fleet since the United States Navy took over a dozen of its finest steel trawlers for mine sweeping and similar work, is the North Star, launched at Rockland, Maine, yesterday and expected to be ready for fishing in November.

Designed by George Colly of Boston, the North Star is a wooden-framed beam trawler, having capactiy for 200,000 pounds of fish, and is likely to mark the return of wooden vessels for duration of the national defense emergency, in opinion of fish authorities at Boston.

Shipyards that are equipped for building steel vessels, are mostly operating to capacity, and with orders ahead that preclude any prompt handling of new fishing craft, it was pointed out by fish interests. Small yards, and those that are not fitted to build steel vessels, are in a better position to accept new business, said fish operators, and in event that the Navy takes over a substantial number of additional craft, it is expected that more wooden fishing vessels will be built.

The new North Star, built for a sea trawling corporation, of which Frederick and John O'Hara of Boston, are chief owners, is 121 feet long, 23 feet beam, and draws 11 feet. The craft will have a 500-h.p. engine.

Food Stamp Plan Financing Raised

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin conferred with local and Federal officials and representatives of the Boston Clearing House Association today on methods of financing the stamp plan for distributing surplus commodities to welfare recipients.

One measure proposed was that the $175,000 revolving fund believed adequate to introduce the distribution of the stamps in Boston be provided by local banks until the city can set that amount aside Jan. 1. This method was used in Haverhill, Mass.

Unnecessary Strikes Hit

Organized labor was urged to avoid unnecessary strikes by Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, in two of the outstanding Labor Day addresses given in New England.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, radiocasting a Labor Day address from Boston last night, reported that the number of strikes in July had declined 20 per cent under last year's total, while the drop in workers involved amounted to 59 per cent and the man days of idleness were 57 per cent less.

Industrial relations showed a "marked improvement" during the past year, Secretary Perkins said, and wage earners and business are co-operating wholeheartedly to carry through the defense program.

Factory Pay Rolls Boom

Non-agricultural employment increased by 1,000,000, she noted, while factory pay rolls went up nearly $22,000,000.

Mr. Watt, who formerly was Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and is now located at the Washington offices of the A. F. of L., spoke at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and Worcester, Mass., last night.

"It is our task to keep our gains and extend them as rapidly as, but no more rapidly, than the national economy permits," Mr. Watt told his labor audiences.

"We must practice industrial democracy and negotiate, and we shall never resort to any unnecessary strikes.

"On the other hand, we expect employers to meet us half way and to expose them to the scorn of a patriotic people if they seek to exploit the patriotism of American labor.

Must Be Vigilant

"Workers must be vigilant and expose any strikes provoking labor baiting tactics undertaken by reactionary employers. We must not be stampeded into strikes until we have exhausted every reasonable step and until we have made the facts public."

Mr. Watt said that representatives of A. F. of L. had repeatedly told him during recent months that employers, especially larger and powerful corporations, had "suddenly become very tough and hard-boiled." They were refusing deserved raises and improvements in working conditions and in many instances insisting upon reactionary provisions, according to the information given him. The federation leader suggested this attitude might be due to Presidential year.

Economic quacks and panacea preachers were pointed out by Mr. Watt as dangers particularly to be avoided at this hour.

Drawing on his first-hand European experiences as American Workers' Delegate to the International Labor Organization, Mr. Watt called on labor to avoid those who "in critical days try to take advantage of human emotions and suffering by making Hitlerism promises of fixing everything up if they are given the chance."

"It may seem impossible that American workers would ever follow the vague but glamorous promises which are being made," he continued. "But let us not kid ourselves. We might be suckers, too, if we are not constantly careful and vigilant.

Sold the Idea

"Hitler once sounded like a cheap rabble-rouser bumming around the beer gardens. But he sold a few rich men the idea that he could counteract the Communists and control the labor unions. So they gave him huge amounts of money to recruit his gang of previously unemployed youth whom he fashioned into hard-boiled thugs and gunmen. Unfortunately German labor was not united in their opposition and the Communists playing their usual part confused the situation very seriously.

"In our democracy, workers cannot afford under present conditions to lose their bearings. We want to think clearly and decide what we need, how we can get it, and the best, fastest, and surest way of getting it. After thinking it out carefully but as quickly as possible, we must then move into action to accomplish it."

Boston's celebration of Labor Day brought a throng to Boston Common to hear speaking arranged by the Boston Central Labor Union, which is the city federation of A. F. of L. units. John J. Kearney, its president, endorsed conscription of man power and asked conscription of wealth.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin forecast good teamwork between labor and capital in carrying out the national defense program.

Paris Styles Featured At Filene's Sale

There comes a time in practically every man's experience when he goes home from a hectic day at the office to a presumably quiet evening; only to find the feminine contingency of the family completely absorbed in the noisy business of counting pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars.

Every available bit of cash has been corralled together, the piggy bank has been "shook" as it has never been "shook" before, budget books have been examined with all the precision of a certified public accountant (to see where little economies may be effected in the future!), check books have been balanced over and over again, and the bills and change hoarded for weeks in a teacup on the top shelf have been brought forth. And the wise man of the house goes about his own business and says nothing; for he knows the answer. There is but one. Filene's Basement Store, which operates on a strictly cash basis, and today is in the midst of celebrating its thirty-second anniversary, has again come forth with an attractive advertisement regarding tomorrow morning's attractions! Which means that long before the doors are opened the women will have become part and parcel of the line of umpteen females; all of whom stand there hoping that at least one of the mink coats or the original models from Lucien LeLong, Schiaparelli or Maggy Rouff will fit them. For such is the far-reaching buying power of the store and the sharply reduced prices it offers to the thousands who shop there.

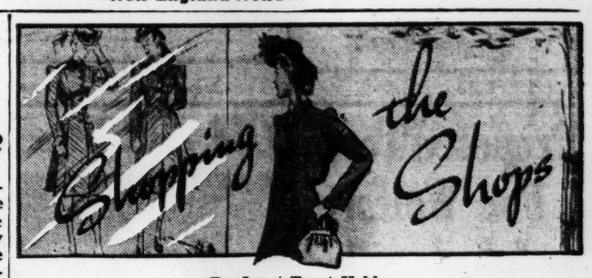
Filene's buyers and scouts all over the world are continually on the lookout for odd lots, samples, and overstock from smart shops. Shops so exclusive in some cases that just the mere mention of their names in an advertisement is enough to send a stampede of women through the doors the next morning! Filene's Basement equalizes everything, and the result is that many a girl who wouldn't be able to afford them otherwise, finds herself flaunting a smart tweed suit, $24.50 shoes (with the original price tag right on them, which is even more of a thrill!), a velvet wrap or a short fur jacket, such as she never even dreamed of owning before. For that matter many a debutante, with a kindly thought in the direction of father's checkbook, buys any number of things there every month. An ermine wrap, at a mere scrap of its former price, party dresses that steal the center of the stage wherever they're worn, and Nylon stockings when nobody else in town had them.

A few trips into the store and you find yourself bowing to people whom you feel you know, but whom you never see except during these shopping trips; and you have your own pet salesgirl. You learn how to smile when somebody reaches for a negligee just three inches ahead of you (well, maybe you do!) and to put things back on their original racks, the minute you've reluctantly admitted to yourself that size 14 is no longer your size.

However, you mustn't get the idea that all this is for women only. No, indeed. There's also a men's furnishings section, as well, and more than one well known downtown business man makes a business of walking through the store daily; just looking for unusual buys. Such as those beautiful ties that came from the swanky shops on the Queen Mary, just before it was commandeered by the British Admiralty. Or their specials in the way of shoes, socks, shirts and suits. And kindly note the pleased expression when a man tells you about the grand buy and the grand saving he made in some particular purchase, for though they may not admit it, they're just as keen on bargains as any woman.

The ordinary necessities of life, as far as clothes go, mingle there with the luxuries, and all you need is a sense of humor, and oh yes, c-a-s-h!

Janet Treat Hobbs



By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You who sew and sew and sew . . . shorts for Horace, dresses for little Ella . . . will no doubt be interested in a dressmaking contest that Jordan Marsh is launching. It all has to do with Talon fasteners. That is, you must make up a child's or a girl's garment, and somewhere on it there must be a Talon fastener. Which surely won't be any trouble at all, for no doubt you've already discovered how very useful they are when it comes to the matter of saving time and patience. Not only on mother's part, but on the children's, as well. And this being the self-help age, you probably put these fasteners on just about everything around the house, anyhow! But to get to the contest itself, there are going to be some prizes attached to it, so that while you're making their new school clothes, you're also giving yourself a chance to win a White sewing machine, or cash and gift prizes. You can get an entry blank on the street floor where all the smallwares are sold. Or in the sewing machine department, or where they sell the yard goods, over in the annex. But if you're thinking of doing it, don't wait too long before getting the correct information and the necessary blank.

Running Over With Novelties

Ethel Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop at 145 Tremont Street is still leaking over with all kinds of things. Useful and ornamental. Her three-section candy box of gleaming copper with a knob of blue glass, made by Tower Craftsmen (who make the best looking lamps!) would be a grand idea for the bride you know. For $5.95; and a most imposing looking gift it would make, too. White suedecloth gloves are at the moment marked at $1.59. A special prize. And an even $5 buys a plate glass mirror with a wide gilt frame. But at this price you'll have to do the delivering yourself! Round, square and long; you take your choice. Framed Godet prints, or flower prints, for that bare spot on the wall, are $1.25. And handkerchiefs at two for a quarter. All hand-rolled, and colorful floral prints. Another hankie has flowers blooming all over it, and an initial in the corner right in with the flowers, so you'll hardly know it was there. Then she has a flock of them, in the gayest of prints, for a dollar a dozen. Incidentally some people are using them as colorful breakfast cloths. One for the cloth and the others for napkins! And just by way of making the washing problem at your house a bit less complicated, how about a box of nursery rhyme soap for the younger generation? Little colored nursery figures are on each cake of soap, and there's even a verse or two on each box. Six cakes for 50 cents. Incidentally, Nicodemus, the shop's non-voting stock holder, who lives with Miss Lowe, has made his annual visit to the shop, where he received his many friends as usual!

Jewelry, Clocks And Other Things

If you like old silver, old paintings, lovely pieces of glassware, gold-encrusted ornaments that are no longer made, Grandfather clocks, emerald-cut diamonds, be-jeweled brooches, fruit bowls, huge vases and such . . . then you'll enjoy a visit at Halper Brothers, at 181 Massachusetts Avenue. Because they have all these and more, too. You see, they buy up variout estates around, and then they sell them. Meaning that the items go for but a fraction of their original cost in most cases. However, everything isn't necessarily big and expensive, for you can pick up little items that intrigue you. Or a spoon or two that will perhaps match your own service. For that matter, if you have something definite in mind that you'd like, you might mention it to them, and they'd watch out for just such an item for you! They soid the pearl necklace some time ago (the one that was so fabulously expensive when first bought) but they'll part with a platinum chain that holds a huge ear-drop pearl with a heading of diamonds, if you like. And for the woman who'd like a couple of paintings of Gloucester, they have two of them at the moment. With wide frames of gilt.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Experts Foresee Soybeans As Major Vermont Crop

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt. Sept. 3—Soybeans may become one of Vermont's most important cash crops, agricultural experts believe, after watching the success of approximately 100 acres in experimental plots on 25 farms in Chittenden and Grand Isle counties. Besides providing an easily saleable crop the experiments are said to have proved that dairy costs will be materially reduced by use of soybeans for ensilage and as grain feed.

The experiments have been carried on under the guidance of a farmer's committee headed by Linus Ward of North Williston, the State Industrial and Agricultural Products Commission of which Joseph Winterbotham, of Burlington, is chairman and Robert King of Alburg. Representative farmers participating in the experiments, express enthusiasm over the progress the crop has made and feel their three main purposes for planting: to make ensilage, to produce grain for their stock and to reclaim land, have been achieved.

Walter Doenges, of North Williston, has an unusually fine field of soybeans, although a late spring delayed planting until June 17. Many of his bean plants are over 41 inches high and contained in excess of 25 beans to the pod. He plans to harvest his beans and have them ground for cattle feed.

Cecil Johnson, dairyman and milk dealer, of North Williston, has found from his own experimental statistics that an acre of soybeans will produce the same tonnage of ensilage as an acre of corn. He predicts that soybeans will result in material lowering of both feed and labor costs. Soybean ensilage can be produced with much less labor than corn, Mr. Johnson has found, and as the food value of soybean ensilage is materially greater than that of corn, feed bills should be correspondingly reduced, he says.

65,000 Answer School Bell

Approximately 65,000 Vermont children and 2,700 teachers returned to their schoolrooms today following the three-months summer vacation. Based on figures for the past two years about 16,000 enter classes in 92 high schools and nearly 50,000 more begin or resume their education in the elementary schools.

The total for the State is approximately the same as it was 10 years ago although the number of elementary school children has decreased by about 5,000 while the high school enrollment has gained about an equal number.

Although the number of secondary school students has increased during the decade, high schools have dropped in number from 96 to 92. High school teachers number 581 against 518 10 years ago. The number of grade school teachers has dropped from 877 to 844 and rural school teachers from 1,260 to 1,137. There are 91 special teachers employed, nine more than 10 years ago.

While the tendency of recent years in the educational field is toward a general increase in salaries, State department records reveal that Vermont teachers are receiving less today than they did in the depression years of 1931-32. The average salary for high school principals is now $2,055 as compared with $2,310 in 1932. Average compensation of high school teachers is down from $1,363 to $1,344. The grade school teacher receives an average salary of $993 compared with $992 in 1931 while the average rural school teacher's pay has fallen from $716 to $669.

The school year in Vermont will begin with a new commissioner of education, Ralph E. Noble, of Barre, who has succeeded Francis L. Bailey as head of the department of education.

Jobs for Prisoners

The problem of employment for prisoners at Vermont's State Prison and House of Correction at Windsor is nearer solution than it has been for many decades. Of the approximately 330 inmates of these penal institutions only about 60 are now unemployed as compared with 103 when Lawrence F. McGovern became warden on Dec. 1 of last year, and these, it is expected, will be provided with jobs with the early completion of a brush and glove shop.

Employed prisoners at the prison are now distributed as follows: carpenter shop, 6; auto plate shop, 3; printing shop, 8; tailor shop, 13; cannery, 15; orchestra, 18; farm, 39; farm detail, 10. Besides these a few men are employed on janitor jobs and there is usually an average of 10 who are unemployable for other reasons. It is expected the brush and glove shop will provide work for a dozen more men and the products manufactured will be used by the employees of State institutions and office buildings.

Since an investigation, sponsored by the State Department of Public Welfare, was completed by William B. Cox, well-known penologist, in January, 1936, many changes have been undertaken at the prison. New industries have been established and greater facilities for recreation provided. There have been seven new officers added to the prison staff, including a recreation director, James Laird, of Montpelier, former football star at Colgate and later coach of football at Norwich University. All officers are now operrating under new rules of discipline and on a merit rating system based on the system used in Federal penal institutions.

As a New Season Opens in Boston's Theaters, Halls, and Galleries

The De Marcos | Sammy Fain, composer | Jane Pickens | Ed Wynn | Jerry Cooper | Dave Apollon

Principals in "Boys and Girls Together," musical revue opening Wednesday evening at the Shubert Theater

Busy September Promised For the Theater in Boston

Dark since the curtailed engagement of Eddie Dowling's "The Little Dog Laughed" 10 days ago, the Shubert Theater—and with it, Boston's theater season—lights up again tomorrow evening. The occasion is a musical revue, "Boys and Girls Together," which offers an opportunity for a renewal of acquaintance with Ed Wynn. This is only the third revue in which the comedian with the coloratura laugh has appeared during the last 10 years. Mr. Wynn's last visit to Boston occurred in 1937 when he provided the principal cheer of "Hooray for What?"

Affirming that his present production in his costliest and funniest, the comedian arrived in Boston—Sunday with the "Boys and Girls" company. Among its numbers are the DeMarcos, Jane Pickens, Dave Apollon, and several vaudeville acts. The conversation in the new piece is by Mr. Wynn and Pat C. Flick. The lyrics are by Jack Yellen and Irving Kahal, and the music is by Sammy Fain. Albertina Rasch is doing the dance numbers.

Rehearsals were going on simultaneously in the Shubert and Wilbur Theaters over the weekend and will, no doubt, continue until curtain time tomorrow evening. After the current Shubert engagement of 10 days, "Boys and Girls Together" travels to Philadelphia for two weeks. Thence to New York and the Broadhurst Theater.

"Johnny Belinda"

Harry Wagstaff Gribble, director and author, turns producer when he brings "Johnny Belinda" to the Wilbur on Sept. 9. The new Elmer Harris play was tried out during the summer in Atlantic City. It is the stoy of a girl on trial for the murder of her betrayer. Helen Craig, Louis Hector, and Horace McNally head the cast of some 20 players. Prince Edward Island furnishes the setting of Mr. Harris' play. "Johnny Belinda" is scheduled to move from Boston to Broadway, where it is mentioned as a possibility for the week of Sept. 16.

"Old Acquaintance"

Barring late changes of schedule, Dwight Deere Wiman will be responsible for the fourth Boston opening of the season when he brings John Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance" to the Wilbur Theater on Sept. 16. Auriol Lee is directing the production and Richard Whorf is designing the scenery. Adele Longmire is in the cast.

Kaufman-Hart Again

A week later, on Sept. 23, Sam Harris will raise the curtain on "George Washington Slept Here," by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Rehearsals for the new comedy began in New York last week under Mr. Kaufman's direction. The cast includes Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon, Ruth Weston, Berton Churchill, Paula Trueman, Mabel Taliaferro, Kendall Clark, and Peggy French. "George Washington Slept Here" will have its first performance at the Bushnell Auditorium, Hartford, on Sept. 21. Its Boston address is the Plymouth.

The play opens in New York at the Lyceum Theater on Oct. 8. The Kaufman-Hart "The Man Who Came to Dinner," also a Harris production, is still at the Music Box, where it opened on Oct. 16, 1939.

The Sunday Times remarks that "Lady in the Dark," Gertrude Lawrence vehicle, will have a try-out in Boston before going to New York. Rehearsals for the play are to begin on Nov. 15. At present, it seems that Mr. Hart is working to simplify backstage problems for the production, which calls for 33 scenes and requires four revolving stages.

And the Shubert-Copley?

Although there has been no official announcement here, present indications are that the Copley will be reopened on Saturday, Sept. 28. The first play might be "Boyd's Shop," which St. John Ervine wrote for Whitford Kane and which Mr. Kane played last summer at the Ann Arbor Drama Festival. Helen Trenholme was in the cast then.

According to information in New York, Mr. Kane will direct and will head a cast including Miss Trenholme and Hiram Sherman. The Times adds that this play will be followed by Lawrence Riley's "Return Engagement," and after that possibly the dramatization of "Rebecca."

Theater Guild Prospects

Early intimations from the American Theater Society, local agent for the Theater Guild, are incomplete but promising. Six plays are promised, to be selected from nine possibilities. Helen Hayes will visit Boston in October in "Twelfth Night," which the Guild is producing in association with Gilbert Miller. Flora Robson's tour of "Ladies in Retirement" may include Boston and the local Guild patronage.

The Guild also has a number of new plays which may well be tried out on Boston. These include "Turn Again Home," a drama by Morley Callaghan, the Canadian novelist and short story writer; "First Stop Heaven," a comedy about New York by Norman Rosten, whose "This Proud Pilgrimage" was done in New York during the summer; "Marie Adelaide," by Isabel Leighton; "Limbo," by Edith Garber and Toby Sagalyn. Philip Barry is at work on a new play which the Guild would like to do this season. And Katharine Hepburn would like to do another new play for the Guild when she has fulfilled her motion picture engagements and completed the interrupted tour of "The Philadelphia Story."

Last year, the Guild offered in Boston "There Shall Be No Night," "The Little Foxes," "The Fifth Column," "Morning's at Seven," "Outward Bound," and "The Time of Your Life." The last-mentioned is being reopened on Broadway at the Guild Theater, on Sept. 16. William Saroyan was awarded both the Pulitzer and Critics Circle prizes for the comedy.

"Life With Father"

Final entry for the month will be the Lindsay-Crouse "Life With Father," which comes to the Repertory on Sept. 30, bringing Dorothy Gish and Stanley Ridges to play the celebrated roles of Clare and Vinnie Day. Miss Gish and Mr. Ridges are now playing the comedy at the Empire Theater, New York, while Dorothy Stickney and Howard Lindsay are on a two-weeks vacation.

J. D. B.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Wednesday, Sept. 4		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Foreign Films Plentiful, Says Fine Arts Manager

Even if the war prevents importation of a single new foreign film this winter, American distributors of European productions—English, French, Russian, Italian, Mexican—have enough foreign celluloid footage on their shelves to last through the season of 1941-42. This assurance was voiced by George Kraska, who on Wednesday opens the doors on the ninth season of the Fine Arts Theater with the American premiere of the French-made "Cheri-Bibi."

Mr. Kraska added the cheering intelligence that a large number of the foremost Gallic players and directors are now in Vichy, setting up production amid surroundings and a climate similar to those of Hollywood. The Paris studios, however, are all in German hands and French movie audiences are being offered German and Italian films.

Members of the film colony in the new French capital include Albert Préjean, Raimu, Harry Baur, Jacques Feyder, Françoise Rosay, Pierre Fresnay, Jean Gabin, Louis Jouvet, and Danielle Darrieux. Jacques Feyder, Abel Gance, Marcel Pagnol, and Jean Renoir are topflight directors now resident and possibly already at work in Vichy.

Julien Duvivier and René Clair are now in the United States, according to Mr. Kraska. He did not know whether M. Clair has altered his intention, once expressed, never to go to Hollywood. The only Clair production in English to date has been "The Ghost Goes West," made in England with Robert Donat.

Owing to the fact that nearly every new foreign picture is released in the United States by a different distributor, Mr. Kraska has spent most of the summer seeking attractions for the new season. At the moment, he is hopeful of results. The opening film is based on the René Belbenoit novel, "Dry Guillotine," a story about the penal colony on French Guiana. Pierre Fresnay is the principal player. The picture was directed by Leon Mathot.

The second item on the Fine Arts agenda will be "The Baker's Wife," the extraordinary French comedy starring Raimu, directed by Marcel Pagnol. "The Baker's Wife," now in its twenty-ninth week at the World Theater, New York, was written by Jean Giono, the author of the novel on which "Harvest" was based.

Other incoming French films include "Schubert's Serenade," with Louis Jouvet and Lillian Harvey; Jean Gabin in "They Were Five"; "From Mayerling to Sarajevo," with John Lodge; Michele Morgan in "Musicians From Heaven"; Raimu in "The Brighton Twins"; "Schpountz," with Fernandel, the knife-grinder of "Harvest"; Louis Jouvet in "Education of a Prince"; "The Patriot," starring Harry Baur and Pierre Renoir; "Hatred," with M. Baur and Albert Préjean, and "Heritage," a French film made in Mexico, starring Juanity Montenegro.

While French films predominate at the Fine Arts this winter, Mr. Kraska will draw on the studios of other countries for such pictures as "The Life of Mozart" (English), with Liane Haide and Phillips Holmes; "Carnival in Venice" (Italian), and "The Life of Tchaikovsky" (Russian), commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the composer's birth.

Mr. Kraska said that in New York last week he learned of 10 other Russian films not yet released from the customs. He does not feel that politics or the international situation are creating any disposition against either Russian or Italian productions. In addition to "Carnival in Venice," Mr. Kraska announces "Manon Lescaut" and "Madam Butterfly," both large Italian productions.

Political conditions of another nature did bar the showing of "Cheri-Bibi" for a whole year, Mr. Kraska said. The picture had already been banned in France and the French Ambassador endeavored to have its showing prevented in this country. The French Government considered "Cheri-Bibi" as too severe an indictment of conditions on Devil's Island, especially at a time when the colony was being abolished.

Ed Wynn, 'Greatest Comedian,' Ready With Fifteenth Show

By Richard Maney

The man who, in 1932, let fly the crippling pun, "prosperity is Hoovering just around the corner," who sat rapt before an inventor who claimed that he was about to perfect shoelaces with magnetized tips that would lace themselves, who has spent $1,500 in mending a pair of three-dollar shoes which he bought in 1906, who as far back as 1918 was giving Mae West tips on how to improve her stage technique, and who would rather be caught rifling a Boy Scout Camp than faced with the charge of uttering a purple line—this simple and varied person is coming to town this Wednesday night on an all too infrequent visit.

Is the clue too slender, let the tocsins ring out the imminence of Ed Wynn, who will introduce his newest revue, "Boys and Girls Together," at the Shubert on that night, preliminary to taking over the Broadhurst Theater in New York for what, unless he flout all his own precedents, will be at least a six-month run. For none of the 14 musical shows he has enlivened since he chose to contest comic honors with Bert Williams, W. C. Fields and Leon Errol in the Ziegfeld Follies of 1914, has ever succumbed to box-office hunger. Invariably the charades embodying the gentleman so aptly christened "The Perfect Fool" have handsomely rewarded their sponsors, and it is pleasant to report that in the case of four of the 14—"The Perfect Fool," "Ed Wynn's Carnival," "The Grab Bag," and "The Laugh Parade"—the sponsor in question was—but there! you've guessed it—Ed Wynn!

* * *

So simple is the method of Ed Wynn, once he steps on the stage, that many probers of the lively arts have exhausted themselves in an involved attempt to explain its basic laws.

Wynn years ago put his whole formula in this capsule: "I try to make the audience forget it is in a theater. I want them all to think that they are in their own living room with Cousin Charley, the cut-up who does parlor tricks. Everything I do must seem spontaneous as though thought up on the spur of the moment."

Just as Wynn's simplicity baffles the sages who seek to catch the pulse of his pattern, when there is no pattern, so do the Wynn inventions, the Wynn jokes and puns, the Wynn hats, and the Wynn shoes defy those who would incorporate their like into their own professional equipment. What these gentlemen fail to recognize is that Wynn makes the hats, the jokes, the puns, the shoes, his alarm, his confusion, and his passionate efforts to please, funny—not vice versa.

Turn back the calendar 38 years as of the eighth of this month and you may detect a 70-year-old Methodist clergyman stumbling about the stage of a theater in Norwich, Conn. The play was "Jim Bledsoe," offered under the unsound auspices of the Thurber-Nasher Repertoire Company. Parson John? Surely that must be a juvenile Ed Wynn, fugitive from his Philadelphia hearth and the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, but scorched with the fire of nose putty. A ten-dollar matinee in Bangor, Maine, put a stop to this abortive challenge, but the unhorsed Wynn continued to smolder as he heroically endured a three-year sentence in his father's millinery store. Could this account for his taste in stage hats? It could! It did! It has!

* * *

It pleases Mr. Wynn to remember that with one Jack Lewis he made up the first college boy act in vaudeville: "The Rah-Rah Boys," "The Freshman and the Sophomore," "The Daffydills"—Mr. Wynn has photographs to prove it. He can prove, too, that after years of these bogus campus activities he hadn't got within shooting distance of Broadway "The Deacon and the Lady," a musical which perished after two brief weeks at the New York Theater in 1910, enabled him to run the long blockade. It was a blacked-up Wynn, who cantered through this folly, but short as were the ceremonies the Wynn giggle—now a cackle known to every freeholder from Sitka to Fort Lauderdale—caught the ear of Florenz Ziegfeld.

In Wynn's office in West Forty-fourth Street in New York a dimly lit atelier with wardrobe trunks and filing cabinets vying for dominance, there hangs a picture of Ziegfeld. On it the Great Glorifer wrote:

"To Simple Simon, my friend and the world's greatest comedian."

That tribute was flourished 10 years ago when Wynn was the blood and arteries of Ziegfeld's "Simple Simon" and was the verdict of a chilled realist. To add balance to the mural display, which is wide and cosmopolitan, there is another print showing New York's Mayor La Guardia with Wynn. This one reads: "To my colleague in trying to make people happy." The signature is that of The Little Flower.

But, someone is sure to but, if Wynn has played in only 14 Broadway musicals in the past 25 years, what's he been up to the rest of the time? Concede five years he spent as radio's first personality, another two in furtive scuffles with the silent and vocal cameras, and Wynn's 14 shows will comfortably fill the span. Wynn shows, with Mr. Wynn as his own Greek chorus, are no morning glories, no firecrackers. They're built to run, to run and to last.

Arts Exhibitions

Boston Public Library — Exhibition by The Riverside Press, Holman's Print Shop, Buck Printing Company, The Boston Globe, Lanston Monotype Company and the Printing Department of the Library. Through Sept. 15.

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of water colors.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Show by artists who have never exhibited before.

Fogg Museum of Art—Closed until Sept. 16.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. — Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, and Sundays 1-4. Music 2. Sundays, 2:45. Admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27. Exhibit of the week Prints by Jacques Bellange. Through Sept. 7.

Midweek Radio Prospects

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Programs marking the opening of school and the close of the first year of the war in Europe mingle with the return of several winter program favorites, as features of midweek radio entertainment.

Tonight

Features: quizzes:

"Salute to Schools," NBC, U. S. Office of Education and National Education Association collaboration, marking the opening this week of many of the nation's schools, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Henry Beetle Hough, metropolitan newspaperman turned country editor (Vineyard Gazette, Edgartown, Mass.), is scheduled to be on the panel of experts in "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ. 8:30.

Columbia Broadcasting System to review first year of the war, with comment by its staff both here and abroad, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

New seasons:

Alfred Wallenstein, resuming his baton after a month's vacation, has scheduled a program of Jean Rivers' Symphony in C, Grieg's "Heart Wounds," and "Les Vendredis," for his "Symphonic Strings" period, MBS-WAAB, 8.

"First Nighter," light dramatic period, resumes with regular stars Barbara Luddy and Les Tremayne in romantic comedy, "One Mystery, Coming Up," CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Light music:

Lanny Ross of the radio will sing his new song, "On Guard, America," to words of a Vermont poet; Mary Small of the air will sing "When the Swallows Come Back"; Ray Paige's Orchestra will play musical comedy and operetta numbers, in "Musical Americana," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Meredith Willson's Musical Revue extended for another four weeks, postponing return of "Fibber McGee and Molly" to Oct. 1, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Variety:

Gabriel Heatter's "We, the People" has scheduled such assorted guests as Miss D'Arcy Grant, who runs a freighter; William Ballou, Negro cab driver who captured two gunmen: Irving "Schnitz" Davidson, "Mayor of Forty-Fourth Street," New York; Capt. Patrick Taylor, "Mark Twain" of the New York waterfront; and Philip Barona, who, having lost his pet, will urge motorists to watch out for animals, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Mabel Todd scheduled to return in her role of "Annie Botts," the "screwball" maid of the "Laugh 'n' Swing Club" of Forey Amsterdam, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Wednesday

Program change:

"Quiz Kids," NBC juveniles who astounded air audience with their adult knowledge, to be heard beginning this day on NBC-Blue-WBZ network, 8.

Drama:

"Manhattan at Midnight," radio's evening serial complete-in-one stanza, has scheduled romantic story of young woman seeking fortune in New York who is made unwitting carrier of stolen money, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music:

Bernard Herrmann, CBS conductor, has scheduled the Boccherini Sinfonia in D major and Sibelius' incidental music to the Maeterlinck play, "Pelléas et Mélisande," for Columbia Concert Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Thursday

New Season:

Fall premiere of "Good News," with regulars Fannie Brice and Hanley Stafford as Baby Snooks and Daddy; Dick Powell, m. c.; Mary Martin, soloist; Don Wilson, announcer, and Meredith Willson and his orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Talk features:

Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, "Vox Pop" boys, to interview William J. Burns detective agency operatives, who, to preserve anonymity, will be known only by numbers, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio on "Is It Necessary to Draft Men?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: talk.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL 15.11meg, 19.8m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." London Commentary. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Opera Orchestra; News in English; Hungarian Folk-songs. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." (Special program for State of Virginia.) DJL 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—New in English. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Network program	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Land of Dreams":	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	narrator and organ	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Hits and Encores	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Mellow Music"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; piano soloist	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Political talk	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Clarence A. Barnes	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	Clarence Fuhrman's Or.	"Serenade": recordings	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	H. v. Kaltenborn	"Serenade": recordings	The Foursome
8:00	"Court of Missing	Musicale	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs": interviews	William C. Crosley	soloist; chorus	Edward Carroll, talk	"Around the Town"
8:30	"First Nighter":	**"Information, Please":**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Waltz Time
8:45	drama; War news	**questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	George A. Murray, talk	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	"Battle of the Sexes":	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	quiz program	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	The Legion's Big Parade:	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	speakers	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Political talk	"Summer Pastime":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30	Accordiana	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond Trail": so-	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	Talk: Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house": variety	loist; orchestra	The Streamliners
11:00	News; sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	The Blue Blazers
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	**"One Year of War":**	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	**roundtable**	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Recordings	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita and Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; music	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"Jean Abbey"	Shopping service	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club":	Variations; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Billy Payne, songs	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Request program, with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Service	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	"25 Years Ago Today"	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	First game, Red Sox-	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Athletics	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	First game, Red Sox-	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	Athletics	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First game, Red Sox-	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Athletics	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second game, Red Sox-	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Second game, Red Sox-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Recruiting program	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Athletics	"Connsolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game, Red Sox-	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Music; vocal duo	"Girl Alone": sketch	Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	"Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox- Athletics	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; piano soloist	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bedda Hopper	Political talks; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45	comedy drama	Paul A. Dever, talk	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in**	**New England Town Meet-**	"Fireside Time"
8:15	tion Bee	Kelley and speaker	**"Promoting Priscilla"**	**ing of the Air: "Will**	Tudor Williams' Quartet
8:30	"Dr. Christian"	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	**Industrial Mobilization**	Variety program
8:45	drama: news	night": drama	and the Westerners	**Regiment Labor?"**	Variety program
9:00	Star Theater:	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Abbott and Costello;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalists; orch.	John C. Carr, talk	comedy; music	Network program	cal Album"
9:30	Columbia Concert	**"This, Our America,"**	"Mr. District Attorney":	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Orchestra	**dramatization**	dramatic sketch	Political talk	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Political talk	Kay Kyser's College of	News Service	News Service
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	Musical Knowledge	All Stars-Giants game	"Dance Parade"
10:30	**News of the War**	**Pan American Concert**	Kay Kyser's College of	All Stars-Giants game	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	**with Marine Band**	Musical Knowledge	All Stars-Giants game	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	"Sophisticates"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	John Steele, comment	"The Argentines"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
RONALD COLMAN · GINGER ROGERS IN "LUCKY PARTNERS"
CO-HIT RITZ BROS. IN ARGENTINE NIGHTS ANDREWS SISTERS
New WALT DISNEY'S COLOR CARTOON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Extraordinary Features—2
Wm. Powell • Myrna Loy in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN"
And: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
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OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
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Evns. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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'HE STAYED for BREAKFAST'
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
AIR COOLED ROXY Seventh Ave. and 50th St.

Grove Makes Another Comeback—Northeastern Football Hopefuls Report to Dunn

Veteran Left-Hander Is Ready to Help Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back home tomorrow for five games, prior to their final western tour, the fourth-place Red Sox discover unexpected mound support as they struggle to retain a first division birth in the American League. At a time when they thought he might be through for the season, Lefy Grove stepped to the hill yesterday in Washington and reminded Manager Joe Cronin that he is still around and capable of carrying his share of the burden.

Grove was beaten, as he was in his now-historic comeback attempt at Yankee Stadium in the spring of 1939. But because the Senators could touch him for only one run in more than 12 innings of courageous hurling, the great left-hander proved that his foot injury has disappeared.

White Sox Close

In the weeks remaining, Grove will not work more than once a week, as is his usual custom. However, even if he wins only two more games before the Sept. 29 deadline, he may be the difference between fourth and fifth places. Today, the threatening Chicago White Sox are within 2½ contests of the Red Sox, and the locals play a majority of their remaining engagements on the road.

Boston is "pulling" hard for Grove in his thrilling campaign to reach the 300 victory level. As this is written, his total is 292 and he cannot hope to achieve his ambition in 1940. But there will be another year, and if Lefty still thinks he can win in 1941, Tom Yawkey and Cronin will be willing to let him try. If yesterday's exhibition is a criterion, the towering southpaw will have no trouble scaling the cliff.

May Face Tigers

As the Red Sox begin their western invasion one week from today at Detroit, Grove will probably face the Tigers. He has always been effective against them. The locals stay there for two days, before leaving for Cleveland.

Cronin will need every ounce of pitching he can assemble in the West. The Tigers and Indians are fighting desperately to hold off the on-rushing Yankees in the pennant race, and give everything they have to each game. Then, too, the White Sox would like to get a slice of that first division coin. The St. Louis Browns are always troublesome, as proven by their two wins over the Indians yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox must play off three Fenway Park dates with the Philadelphia Athletics and two with the Yankees. The A's play a double-header here tomorrow and a single on Thursday. Friday is an open day, but the Yanks come in for singles Saturday and Sunday. It will be their final appearance of the season here. The Sox close out their schedule at Fenway with the Senators and Athletics later this month.

From now on, every game carries a "crucial" label for Cronin and his mates. Although the Mackmen are in the league cellar, the contests here tomorrow and Thursday hold local interest because the Sox need them all. The park will probably be filled over the week end, with the Yanks furnishing the opposition. The world champions are rolling again. They are the hottest club in the circuit and the favorite in the flag race, despite the mathematical pressure working against them.

Bees Brilliant

The Bees continued their brilliant pace over the long week end and have the National League calling them "the team of tomorrow." They won four out of five from the Phillies and Dodgers by a combination of smart hurling and timely hitting.

Perhaps the highlight of the week was Al Javery's initial major league triumph, which came yesterday in the opener against the Dodgers. Relieving Dick Errickson in the first inning, the Oxford, Mass., rookie stopped the visitors with three hits in 10⅔ innings. His poise was outstanding.

Having compiled the best August record in the older circuit, the Bees move to the Polo Grounds tomorrow for the opener of a three-game series with the Giants. Saturday and Sunday they play a pair of twin bills at Philadelphia, and early next week are back at the Hive for the final series with the West.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	6	2	3	4	0	1	0
Cooney, cf	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Rowell, 2b	5	1	2	3	4	5	1
West, 1b	5	0	1	2	9	1	0
Ross, lf	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Miller, ss	5	1	1	2	3	3	0
Moore, rf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Berres, c	4	1	1	1	4	3	0
Errickson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery, p	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	43	7	12	16	33	14	1
BROOKLYN							
Reiser, 3b	4	1	0	0	0	4	0
Walker, cf	5	1	1	2	3	0	0
Medwick, lf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Camilli, 1b	5	2	2	3	20	1	0
Wasdell, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Franks, c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	1
Durocher, ss	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
*Gallagher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, ss	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Fitzsimmons, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	38	6	7	10	†32	18	1

*Batted for Durocher in ninth. †Two out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Rowell 3, Miller, Moore, Walker, Camilli, Coscarart 2, West, Wasdell 2. Two-base hits, Rowell, Miller, Walker, Wasdell, West, Camilli, Sisti. Hits, off Errickson 4 in 1-3 inning; off Fitzsimmons, 5 in 2-3 inning; off Javery, 3 in 10 2-3 innings; off Casey, 7 in 10 1-3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 7, Brooklyn 4. Sacrifice hit, Berres. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Fitzsimmons, by Javery 4. Struck out, by Casey, by Javery. Double play, Miller, Rowell and West. Balk, Javery. Winning pitcher, Javery. Losing pitcher, Casey. Time, 2h. 31m. Umpires, Goetz, Pinelli and Reardon.

SECOND GAME

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Reiser, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Walker, cf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Medwick, lf	5	1	3	6	2	0	0
Camilli, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Phelps, c	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Wasdell, rf	4	2	3	5	1	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	4	1	2	3	4	1	1
Hudson, ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	1
Davis, p	4	1	1	4	2	2	0
Totals	38	6	13	24	27	12	2
BOSTON							
Sisti, 3b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
*Glossop, 3b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Cooney, cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Rowell, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
West, 1b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Ross, lf	4	2	2	3	2	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Moore, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Berres, c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
†Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Posedel, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
‡Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	8	9	27	6	0

*Ran for Sisti in third. †Batted for Berres in ninth. ‡Batted for Posedel in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	—6
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Coscarart 2, Berres, Davis 2, Moore, Reiser, Medwick. Two-base hits, Coscarart 2, Walker, Ross. Three-base hit, Wasdell. Home runs, Davis, Medwick. Left on bases, Boston 7, Brooklyn 11. Sacrifice hits, Cooney, Hudson. Base on balls, by Posedel 4. Struck out, by Posedel 4, by Davis. Double plays, Hudson, Coscarart and Camilli; West, Miller and Posedel. Hit by pitched ball, by Posedel, Wasdell. Time, 1h. 48m. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz. Attendance, 23,719.

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

WASH'TON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case, cf	6	0	1	1	3	0	1
Lewis, rf	5	1	1	2	1	0	0
Walker, lf	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Travis, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bloodworth, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
Sanford, 1b	6	0	2	2	11	1	0
Pofahl, ss	4	0	0	0	4	5	0
Ferrell, c	5	0	2	2	6	1	0
*Welaj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hudson, p	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	43	1	8	9	39	18	2
BOSTON							
DiMaggio, cf	6	0	0	0	5	1	0
Cramer, r	6	0	4	7	3	0	0
Foxx, c	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Williams, lf	6	0	2	4	2	0	0
Cronin, s	5	0	0	0	4	3	1
Doerr, 2	5	0	3	4	8	2	0
Finney, 1	5	0	0	0	7	0	0
Gelbert, 3	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Grove, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	47	0	10	16	†37	13	1

*Ran for Ferrell in 12th. †One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Wash'ton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Sanford. Two-base hits, Doerr, Cramer, Lewis. Three-base hits, Cramer, Williams. Left on base, Boston 10, Washington 13. Sacrifice hits, Bloodworth, Travis. Base on balls, by Grove 6, by Hudson 2. Struck out, by Hudson 5, by Grove 4. Double plays, Bloodworth, Pofahl and Sanford; Sanford and Pofahl; Bloodworth and Sanford. Time, 2h. 55m. Umpires, Hubbard, Moriarty and Rommel

SECOND GAME

WASH'TON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case, cf	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Welaj, cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis, rf	3	2	2	2	0	0	0
Walker, lf	3	0	1	3	0	0	0
Travis, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	2	0
Myer, 2b	1	1	0	0	6	1	0
Early, c	3	1	0	0	6	1	0
Sanford, 1b	1	1	0	0	7	0	0
Pofahl, s	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Chase, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	5	5	9	18	4	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio, cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Cramer, rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Foxx, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Williams, lf	3	1	2	3	0	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Finney, 1b	3	1	1	2	4	0	1
Gelbert, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fleming, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dickman, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Bagby	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	4	6	8	15	3	2

*Batted for Dickman in fourth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Washington	1	3	1	0	0		—5
Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Walker, Finney, Gelbert, Pofahl, Chase, Bagb, 2. Two-base hits, Williams, Finney, Pofahl, Travis. Three-base hit, Walker. Hits, off Fleming, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 9 in 2-3 inning; off Heving, 0 in 2 innings. Left on base, Lewis. Sacrifice hit, Case. Base on balls, by Fleming, by Chase 2, by Dickman 2. Struck out, by Chase 7, by Fleming 2, by Dickman. Passed ball, Foxx. Losing pitcher, Fleming. Time, 1h. 30m. Umpires, Moriarty, Rommel and Hubbard. Attendance, 23,000.

Sailing Kennedys

HYANNISPORT, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP)—The Kennedys are beginning to make it a habit.

Seven of the children of United States Ambassador to England Joseph P. Kennedy walked off with 12 first prizes yesterday in the annual awards for yachting by the Hyannisport and Wianno yacht clubs, marking the seventh successive year the Kennedy's have won most of the prizes.

The seven, Jack, Rosemary, Eunice, Pat, Jean, Bobby and Teddy, collected an assortment of cups, trays, book sets, clocks and desk sets.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park—Doubleheader
1st Game 1:30
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Norwich Gridmen Out

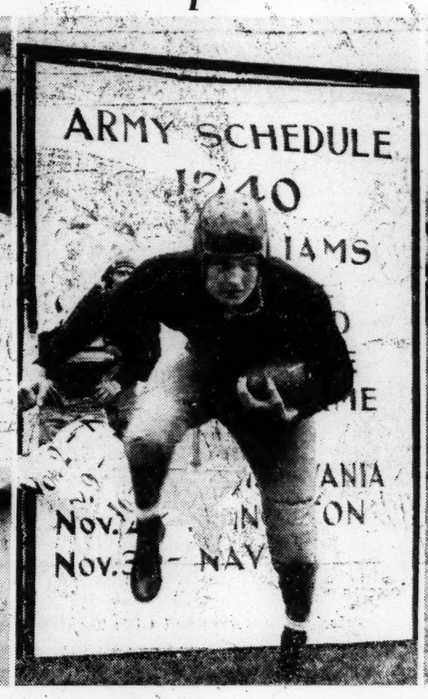
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 3 (AP)—Nine regulars on Norwich University's strong 1939 team were among 43 football candidates who reported yesterday to Coach Don McCallister and his assistants, Stan Keck and Pete Fuhrman.

The 1939 regulars reporting were Co-Captains Ray Paquette and Brad Sibley, guards; Dick Ayers and Paul Rice, tackles; Joe McCloskey, center; Bill McCallister, Jack Hughes, Walter Domina and Carl Hughes, backs.

De Mar Wins Again

BREWER, Maine, Sept. 3 (AP)—Clarence De Mar, veteran Marathoner from Keene, N. H., won his first race in six years yesterday when he covered a six-mile course in 35 minutes, 51 seconds. In 1934, De Mar won the New England Championship Marathan at Manchester, N. H.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Hershey, Pa.—Posed with the winner's trophy at the Hershey Country Club are Byron Nelson of Toledo, who triumphed in the final match of the 23d Professional Golfers' Association golf championship; Sam Snead, the runner-up; and Tom Walsh, president of P. G. A., who presented the trophy. Nelson fired a birdie on the 35th hole to win, one up, in 36 holes after a bitter battle. Right to left: Snead, Walsh and Nelson. Center: West Points opens football practice. Bill Gillis, captain of the team, coming through the 1940 schedule of the U. S. Military Academy. Right: Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Bing Crosby, famed crooner, who will delay a South American vacation to play in the National Amateur Golf Championship at the Winged Foot Golf Club here, Sept. 9 to 14, is shown driving from the first tee as he played a practice round with Craig Wood, the club pro. Crosby just missed qualifying for one of southern California's four places in the trial round recently, but the No. 4 man withdrew. That made Crosby, who shot 152, eligible.

Splitting the Fairways

Thoughts Turn to National Amateur

Although there is the usual amount of competition this week in New England golfing circles, in the main thoughts are turned to next Monday when the national amateur championship gets under way at Winged Foot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Among the local hopes, Ted Bishop is receiving attention nationally, and is being considered among the experts as a contender for the crown being put on the line by Marvin "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash. Ted, the Woodland ace, who paced this section's qualifying round with sparkling scores of 74-68, proved he is on top of his game by winning the Bear Hill open, held over the week end.

Bishop shot a one-over-par 71 to lead a field of 172, the second largest turnout of the M. G. A. season, by three strokes. In addition to these two victories, Ted is also the present State champion and was the low amateur in the recent Canadian open.

According to the pairings and starting times released today by the U. S. G. A., Bishop will start at 10:45 a. m. Monday for his first 18 holes of the qualifying round and at 1:36 p. m. Tuesday. Ted's playing companions both days will be Harry Todd of Dallas, Texas, and "Holly" Mandly of Avon, Conn., former New England amateur champion.

Other New England starting times follow, with first Monday and then Tuesday times given: Mel Demarais, United Shoe, 8 a. m., 11:02; Milton Reach, Longmeadow, 8:14 a. m., 11:16 a. m.; Tommy Leonard, Nashua, 8:21 a. m., 11:23 a. m.; Clarence Earley, Salem, 8:42 a. m., 11:44 a. m.; Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 8:56 a. m., 11:58 a. m.; Jesse Guilford, Woodland, 9:38 a. m., 12:40 p. m.; Charlie Clare, Orange, Conn., 10:06 a. m., 1:08 p. m.; Sidney Noyes, New Haven, 10:55 a. m., 1:57 p. m.; Alpheus Winter, Bridgeport, 11:09 a. m., 8:07 a. m.; Walter Senna, New Bedford, 11:58 a. m., 8:56 a. m.; Leo Martin, Trapelo, 1:45 p. m., 10:41 a. m. All times are Eastern Daylight Saving.

* * *

Lake Sunapee Country Club's resumption of its annual four-ball invitation tournament was won yesterday by Bruce Coffin and Bill Fuller of Salem, who defeated R. P. Holdsworth and D. Gifford of Winchester 3 and 1 in the final. In the first consolation final Ben Bucklin and Ray Bowles of Lake Sunapee defeated P. W. Simons and R. L. Simons of Longmeadow one up in 21 holes.

* * *

Robert Grant, III, of Meadow Brook, Westbury, Long Island, and James Parker, II, of Myopia, won the 21st annual invitation four-ball handicap tournament oy Myopia Hunt Club Saturday when they defeated Thomas B. Gannett and William A. Lincoln of Harvard and The Country Club 3 and 2 in the final. In the consolation final, former National Amateur champion Francis Ouimet of Woodland and Renouf Russell of Myopia were defeated by Herbert Jaques of The Country Club and Prescott Bush of New York 2 up. Both Jaques and Bush are past presidents of the U. S. G. A.

* * *

Add holes-in-one: John P. Dempsey Jr., 16-year-old Hebron Academy student, with a No. 6 iron at the short fourth hole at Charles River . . . It was his first . . . And Lewis Day, who got his third in two years when he sank his No. 2 iron shot at the 165-yard seventh hole at Bear Hill Golf Club in Stoneham.

Among the outstanding events on this week's golf calendar is the N. E. P. G. A.'s assistant pro championship at Fall River this Thursday. The tournament will be a 36-hole medal play affair open to all assistants who work under P. G. A. members. The assistants, themselves, do not have to belong to the national organization. There will be five gross prizes, no net prizes, and a medal for the winner. Marty Higgins, Fall River pro, will be host on the occasion, while Arthur Wedgeworth of Unicorn, Chairman of the N. E. P. G. A. Tournament Committee will run the scoreboard.

* * *

In addition to this tournament, there will also be M. G. A. opens at Blue Hill and Vesper on Friday and Saturday. Today the Newspapermen's Golf Association meets at Needham, while tomorrow the University Club has an outing at Blue Hill. On Thursday Mrs. H. Warren Beard and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River will defend in the annual Townshend Cup competition at Weston. On Thursday also Charles River will begin its annual invitation handicap four-ball tournament, with Durham Jones and Arch Wellman in the defenders' roles. Friday Wellesley will hold its annual mother-and-son tournament, while entries will close for the women's national amateur.

Siftings

It isn't very often that only one eastern track and field athlete is among the leading A. A. U. performers as was the case this summer. It was Al Blozis of Georgetown University in the shot put. . . . Bob Zuppke, veteran head football coach at the University of Illinois, was an assistant sign painter. He spends his summers now painting pictures.

* * *

Sophomore Bus Mertes is expected to shine on the Iowa varsity eleven this fall. He plays halfback, hails from Chicago and weighs 185 pounds. . . . The University of Arizona varsity backfield will be made up of four sophomores. . . . The Aquacade swimming pool is said to be the only one in the world made of wood. . . . Nearly all of the Nebraska varsity football players have their homes in that State.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Hart, captain of the Berkeley (Calif.) women's pony polo team is handicapped at nine goals. This is the highest handicap ever given a woman player in the United States. . . . Bob Waldorf, for the past three years guard on the Missouri varsity football team, began his duties as head football coach at Simpson College this month. He is a brother of the Northwestern University head coach.

* * *

Bob Muncrief of the San Antonio Club was voted the most valuable player in the Texas League this summer. . . . Nick Cullop of Houston won it in 1939. . . . Jake Schuehle who is football coach at Nebraska School of Agriculture this fall, played with the Philadelphia Eagles last year. He was also fullback on the 1937 Rice eleven.

* * *

Coach Eddie Anderson of the Iowa varsity football team has 17 major letter winners back this fall. Ten of them are seniors.

Anthracite Open Tourney Lures Leading Golf Pros

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 3 (AP)—With a $1,200 first prize to shoot for—along with a few tons of coal—the Nation's top-flight golfers will migrate to Northeastern Pennsylvania this week for the second annual $5,000 Anthracite Open tournament at the Scranton Country Club.

Coming on the heels of the Professional Golfers' Association tournament, the starting field Friday includes at least three of the P. G. A. semi-finalists, last year's champion, Henry Picard, and a strong contingent of other professionals and amateurs.

Title on Line

It will be the second time in as many weeks that Picard, the Hershey golf master, has put a title on the line. He was eliminated in the Hershey tournament last week by the veteran, Gene Sarazen, who later fell before Sam Snead, 1939 Anthracite runner-up.

Practice rounds and a driving tournament are scheduled Thursday with the first 18 holes of the 72-hole medal play carded Friday. A second 18-hole round will be played Saturday to reduce the field to 60 pros and 15 amateurs. The survivors will meet over 36 holes Sunday.

Good Test

Situated in the Abington Mountains on the outskirts of Scranton, the 6,829-yard par-70 course is considered a good test for the golfing leaders. Picard, a year ago, shattered all course records when he beat off a late drive by Snead to post a 273 for the 72 holes.

Extra inducement for the competitors, in view of the approaching winter, will be awards of a ton of coal to each day's medalist and the driving champion. The official prize list scales down from a $1,200 top to $30 for the professional in 20th place.

Tournament officials said that Snead, Byron Nelson, and Ralph Guldahl have entered and there is still a possibility that "Jug" McSpaden may enter.

Today

American League

Detroit at Chicago, partly cloudy.
(Only game scheduled.)

National League

St. Louis at Cincinnati.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at St. Louis (night).
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (night)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night)

American League

St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston (2).

Enid, Okla., Team Wins Semipro Crown

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 3 (AP)—Enid, Okla., won the National semi-pro baseball championship Sunday, defeating Mt. Pleasant, Texas, 5 to 1.

Enid will meet Puerto Rico in the "World Series" at San Juan beginning Sept. 21.

The victory was worth $5,000 for Enid, winners of the 1937 title.

It was the second consecutive year for Mount Pleasant to finish in runnerup position.

The Enid veterans just had too much power, seven of their hits going for doubles.

Vance Cauble, veteran Enid southpaw, held Mt. Pleasant to five hits for his fourth victory in the tournament. He fanned nine.

Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Enid	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	5	10	2

Griffin, Thesenga, Biggers and Flynn; Cauble and Clark.

N. E. Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3 (AP)—Edmund Andrews, 27-year-old gas appliance salesman from New Bedford, Mass., retained his New England public parks tennis championship yesterday with a straight-set victory over Paul Rich of Newton, Mass. 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

While the former captain of the University of Alabama tennis team was winning his third New England title with his cool, deadly game, the women finalists gave the gallery its biggest thrill of the day as Sylvia Greenbaum of Hartford won the title from the defending champion, who defeated her in the finals last year, Claire Ellert of Holyoke, Mass. The scores were 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The match was halted for 10 minutes because of rain when Miss Greenbaum, who graduated from high school only last June, was just two points from final victory. She ran out the set quickly when play resumed.

Miss Greenbaum then teamed with Margaret Hickey and won the doubles title from the Holyoke pair of Miss Ellert and Gloria Bissaillon, 9—7, 6—4.

Bob Freedman and H. L. Davenport of Springfield, Mass., won the men's doubles championship with a 6—2, 6—4, 6—4 victory over Edward and Frank Filepek of New Bedford.

Springfield was selected as the 1941 tournament city.

International League

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	88	56	.611
Newark	84	63	.571
Baltimore	75	70	.517
Jersey City	73	70	.510
Montreal	73	76	.490
Buffalo	70	77	.476
Syracuse	66	79	.455
Toronto	53	91	.368

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	103	58	.640
Los Angeles	90	71	.559
Oakland	86	78	.531
San Diego	83	76	.522
Sacramento	82	81	.503
Hollywood	79	83	.488
San Francisco	73	88	.453
Portland	49	112	.304

Husky Grid Candidates Out Today

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern greeted 24 candidates for the varsity football team this morning at Huntington Field, as the Huskies began preparations for one of the most arduous schedules in the institution's history.

Despite the imposing list of games, which opens with Rhode Island State and continues with Vermont, American International, Springfield, Bates, Upsala, Tufts, and St. Anselm's, Jimmy had reason to smile, for this year's turnout was a tremendous improvement over last year, when just nine men reported on opening day.

Although but four veterans were among those on the field, Coach Dunn pointed optimistically to the large number of sophomores, 21, upon he will place much reliance this fall.

Heading the group which greeted Coach Dunn and his assistants, Harold Kopp, Herb Gallagher, and Johnny Wood, was Capt. Dean Williams, of Somerville, a standout for the Huskies last year at tackle. Williams, a rugged 220-pounder, originally came from Nebraska where he was named All-State center for the Pawnee City High School eleven.

The other veterans reporting included Ronnie Tubbs, triple-threat backfield star; Jim Jefferson, towering tackle, and Ernie Colantonio, speedy end. Other lettermen are expected to report for practice next week, as soon as summer job commitments leave them free. Among them are Charlie Abend of Wilkesbarre, Pa., guard; Eddie Barry of Wellesley, back; Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., back; Phil Sheridan of Malden, back; Abe Winograd of Boston, back; and Jake Wiren of Dedham, tackle. Coach Dunn expects his squad to number approximately 40 men eventually.

The entire squad was put through brief drills in the morning, and then separated into groups practicing pass-catching, blocking, and kicking. Morning and afternoon sessions will be continued through this week and part of next. Night practice under lights will begin about next Wednesday.

Sophomore candidates who reported today included the following:

Elmer Filkins, John Kerr, John Reardon, Henry Rose, Jim Shea, Fran Muray, Len Erricksen, Paul Cleary, Sumner Borofsky, Jim Reilly, Dave Murphy, Donald Morre, J. R. Thomas, Ronnie McKinnon, Joe Dias, Gunnar Myrbeck, Dick Grey, Paul Plakias Ed MacFarland, and Onni Waltonen.

Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Undeterred by a week of waiting or the prospect of commuting between here and New York by airplane, Pat Canning of Alameda, Calif., breezed through the first three rounds of the National junior girls lawn tennis tournament yesterday as a depleted field got off to a late start.

All other seeded stars, except one who did not play, advanced.

Rain halted the opening round for exactly one week, but under perfect skies the tournament committee speeded up the play yesterday so that many of the entrants engaged in third round matches.

Louis Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., third ranked junior player advanced through the fourth round with only the loss of two games.

Miss Canning, seeded No. 1 and runner-up last year, also is playing in the National women's singles tournament and will commute between the two, if necessary.

The delayed start brought many first-round defaults. Entrants left to return to school. Only one seeded player was among the departures, Daphne Buckell, seeded 7th, returning to her Oakland, Calif., home.

Miss Canning downed Betty Ruth Hulbert of St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2; vanquished Betty Rosenquest, Bronxville, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1 and then trounced Margaret Otter of Glen Coe, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Brough, with a bye in the first round and a default in the second, took the measure of Douglas Morton, Louisville, Ky., 6—1, 6—0 and repeated the score against Paige Weaver of Harrisburg, Pa.

Tarzan Brown Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3 (AP)—Ellison Myer "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, won the first place and the time prize in negotiating the 12-mile course of the City of Providence Labor Day run in 1h. 6h. 55s. here yesterday.

After conceding as high as 6½ minutes to some of the members of his field and 1½ minutes to Frank Darrah of the Norfolk Y. M. A., Brown and Pawson started from scratch, but Brown wasted no time reaching the field of early starters. He was 200 yards back of Darrah and the same distance ahead of Pawson four miles along the course, and at the halfway mark he was close behind Darrah. He defeated Darrah by 2m., actual time.

Whitey Anderson of Olneyville finished third, Fred McGlone of the Norfolk Y. M. A. fourth, and Leslie Pawson, the Pawtucket Alderman, was fifth. Forty-two men started and 36 finished.

Dodgers 20, Rams 0

STRATFORD, Conn. (AP)—Jock Sutherland made his bow as coach of a professional football team Sept. 1 and watched his Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League whip the Stratford Rams 20 to 0. It was the season's first exhibition for the Dodgers, whose performance lacked polish but showed plenty of power.

Mapping Strategy for Fall Campaign

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern's football coaches and captain gathered at Huntington Field this morning to discuss plans for the Husky grid season which opens Sept. 21 at Rhode Island State. Capt. Dean Williams, center, headed a group of 24 candidates who reported for the opening workout. From left to right: Backfield Coach Johnny Wood of Harvard, Line Coach Harold Kopp of Western Maryland, Williams, Head Coach Jimmy Dunn, and End Coach Herb Gallagher.

American League Race Tightens—National Tennis Singles Finally Get Under Way

Yankees Pass Tigers To Take Over Second Place

By the Associated Press

The American League is heading for its greatest windup in modern history. The big Labor Day blow off, which incidentally brought out 264,000 fans—173,000 in American League parks—just about raised everybody's temperature to the boiling point.

Both the Cleveland Indians and Detroit Tigers dropped doubleheaders while the New York Yankees split with the Philadelphia Athletics before 69,940 fans at Yankee Stadium.

The world champions thus moved into second place by a slender percentage margin, .5634 to .5625, over the Detroit Tigers, while the lead of the Indians over each now is 3½ games.

Reds Almost In

The National League, which usually stages the big September show, already has virtually awarded the championship to the Cincinnati Reds for another term and the fact that all the first division clubs in that circuit divided the spoils yesterday didn't change matters.

The fact that the Yankees' winning streak finally was sliced at eight games may have furnished some encouragement to their rivals. With Lefty Marius Russo pitching five-hit ball they had no trouble taking the opener from the A's 6-3. They simply couldn't do anything with the "slider" of Johnny Babich in the nightcap and were shut out 3-0 on five hits. The outcome gave them a record of 14 victories in 16 games during their home stand.

Kennedy Wins

Cleveland's collapse was another feather in the cap of the St. Louis Browns, who made life miserable for every club in the first division. The unpredictable Vernon Kennedy held the Indians to seven hits in the opener and rapped out three himself to lead the Browns to a 2-1 triumph. In the nightcap, Elden Auker submarine-balled a 3-0 shutout, yielding only five safeties.

The Tigers met the same trouble at Chicago, smashing to pieces on the hurling of Bill Dietrich and John Rigney. Julius Solters broke up the first game with a single in the eighth for a 2-1 decision. Rigney shut them out 4-0 in the second game with just two hits.

Grove Beaten

The most astounding pitching duel of the day, however, was a 13-inning struggle between Lefty Grove of the Boston Red Sox and Young Sid Hudson of the Washington Senators. Youth finally prevailed when Rookie Jack Sanford singled across a run in the 13th to win 1-0 for Washington. Grove, who was supposed to be out for the rest of the season, allowed but eight hits. The Senators also won the second game 5-4 in six innings.

Paul Derringer got his 18th victory by holding the St. Louis Cardinals to five hits as the Cincinnati Reds captured the first game of their double-header 2-1. Mort Cooper balked with the bases loaded to let in the winning run. The Cards managed to hang onto third place by taking the nightcap 7-4.

Bees Divide

The Boston Bees squeezed out a 7-6 verdict over the Brooklyn Dodgers in an 11-inning first game with Al Javery scattering three hits in 10 2-3 innings of relief pitching, but Brooklyn bagged the second game 6-2 behind Curt Davis, who homered for two of his runs.

The Pittsburgh Pirates whipped the Chicago Cubs 5-2 for Rip Sewell's 13th triumph, but dropped the nightcap 7-1. The Cubs broke up the latter ball game with five runs in the ninth when Debs Garms muffed a hot grounder with the bases loaded and Bill Nicholson homered with one on.

The Phillies won 11-2 and 6-5 from the New York Giants. Danny Litwhiler drove in six runs in the first game and in the nightcap Bob Bragan led off with a homer in the tenth inning to win.

Frisky Freshman
—By Pap'
"JOHNNY RUCKER"
RACE YOU TO FIRST
-THE GIANTS' FRESHMAN SPEED-BOY IS CLICKING IN FINE STYLE NOW THAT HE HAS BEEN GIVEN A SECOND CHANCE
ALL THOSE PEOPLE LOOKING AT ME
HE HAS A WORLD OF SPEED
HE WAS A SENSATION ON THE EXHIBITION TOUR BUT SEEMED TO FREEZE UP WHEN THE SEASON OPENED
Pap'
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None are more pleased with Johnny Rucker's fine showing on the Giants' latest swing around the Western loop than the scribes who came North last spring singing the Crabapple Comet's praises only to see him fail dismally when the National League race got underway.

Manager Bill Terry was completely sold on the youngster after a few exhibition contests. So completely sold, in fact, that he started Rucker in centerfield when the Giants opened against the Phillies. The youngster seemed to tighten up when, in his anxiety to make good, he started pressing at the plate. He lost confidence in himself and Terry was forced to bench him.

In the weeks and months that followed Johnny absorbed a lot of poise and experience by watching his teammates and occasionally getting into the ball game as a pinch-hitter. When Terry was convinced that the big show no longer made Rucker tighten up, he returned him to the line-up. And Johnny once again was the "Crabapple Comet" of last spring.

Rucker has exceptional speed. Very likely, he is the fastest man in the National League. His record of circling the bases in 13 seconds tends to bear this out. But he has more than mere speed afoot. He has his own way of doing things, a way that tends to upset the defense. First of all, when Johnny comes to bat the infielders move a step closer to the plate prepared to cover a bunt or grounder for they have no time to waste when the Giant flash heads for first. That set-up leaves a fine target for Rucker and as often as not he will dump a short single over their heads. The element of surprise seems to be in his favor most of the time.

This time Rucker appears to be headed for stardom. He isn't likely to "flop" again because there is little chance that he will allow himself to tighten up now that he has the feel of things. —Pap'

Net Chatter From Forest Hills

Bobby Riggs to Turn Pro?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 3—If $35,000 means anything to Bobby Riggs, you can write the National singles championship for 1940 by spelling out his name—and then close the books.

At least, that is in the inside story, of which, as yet, the whisperings haven't even been heard around here.

For once, the experts who indulge in writing how this present amateur king "toys" with inferior opponents will not be afforded the opportunity during this tournament. Bobby is out to win this championship, and win it hands down.

He has to, if he expects to sign his professional contract following the conclusion of the grass court season. Before he signs, however, it is most likely that he will make several exhibitions, undoubtedly in his own city, Chicago, and then write his name out of the amateur ranks which he has ruled, with but one exception, since stepping out of the juniors some four years ago.

That lone exception, of course, is the present king of the pros, J. Donald Budge. Budge was his sole consistent nemesis during that individual's so-called "pure" days.

But Riggs will undoubtedly try to make up for his amateur losses to Budge, should he gain his second championship and thus turn pro.

Before Budge come Don McNeill and Frank Kovacs. Those two hard-hitting racket wielders are the two primary hurdles over which Riggs must step to breast the amateur "finish line" and gain his juicy contract. And McNeill and Kovacs, at present, are not easy hurdles; they are more of a high jump than a hurdle.

Kovacs will be the first real objective over which the National champion must stride. The slamming Pacific Coast youngster who has written "streamers" for himself all over the East this summer with aggressive singles play, is liable to spoil Riggs' professional "hopes" in the semi-final round.

Although Riggs will not deny or confirm the "inside story" that he will turn professional, he does want to win this championship a second time. "Both Kovacs and McNeill are awfully tough," he admits, "and I've really got to play tennis to beat them."

Kovacs is the type of slugger that U. S. L. T. A. officials and their Davis Cup Committee contemporaries have been looking for since Budge's withdrawal. A little bit too erratic in "on the court and off the court" actions for the moguls' first approval, this young though unbalanced hitter has the physical makings of the next champion.

He definitely has upset markings, and Riggs knows it.

Likewise, McNeill is a decided threat to Riggs' aspirations. Don is present holder of the clay courts championship, and that title cannot be held lightly in comparison. He is the attacker type who desires command at the net to triumph, and it will take perfect passing placements to down this challenger, should McNeill play his "best" game against Riggs.

So the two high jumps will not be easy targets for Riggs to get over. Possibly, Bobby will pole vault his objectives. But in all events, you can be sure that every point will be a "big point" as far as Bobby and $35,000 is concerned.

First Amateur Trio Starts At Early Hour Next Monday

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A threesome composed of Herbert S. Hall of Springfield, N. J., James Frisina of Springfield, Ill., and Melvin F. Demarais of Beverly, Mass., will have the doubtful honor of stepping off at the head of the parade on the famous West Course at the Winged Foot Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., in the 44th national amateur golf championship next Monday. Groupings and starting times were announced today.

The honor is doubtful because at the hour they're scheduled to tee off—7 a. m. (E. S. T.)—there won't be any spectators around. So it's customary to give these early times to players who aren't likely to be heard of again in the tournament and save the stars for the hours after the cash customers arrive. They'll get a better hour with a 10:02 a. m. start on the second day of the 36-hole qualifying test.

150 Starters

The schedule calls for trios to go at seven-minute intervals from 7 a. m. to 12:57 p. m., when the last of the 150 starters will drive off. The original field of 758 entries was reduced to 150 through last week's sectional qualifying rounds. Two more rounds of medal play will reduce it to 64, and these will begin match play Wednesday. Two 18-hole rounds each are scheduled Wednesday and Thursday with the semifinals and final at 36 holes.

Another reason for doubting the honor these three get is that the course isn't very hospitable to strangers. There's plenty of room to shoot from the tees, but it's considered an exacting test of iron play over its 6,700-yard length. Bobby Jones needed a 294 to win the open there in 1929.

Dunkelberger First

The first prominent player to appear on the starter's list is Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., who shot 141 in his sectional rounds to share low-scoring honors with Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle and Jack Shields of Tulsa. Dunkelberger will start in company of Ed Meister of Cleveland and Jack Tinnin of Dallas at 7:35 the first day and 10:37 the second.

Other important starting times:

7:56 and 10:58—Francis Ouimet, Boston, Neil White, Culver City, Calif., and Ed Furgol, Birmingham, Mich.

8:17 and 11:19—Chick Evans, Chicago, Bill Holt, Syracuse, and Campbell.

8:59 and 12:01—Jess Sweetser, New York, Robert C. Clark, St. Paul, and Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

9:30 and 12:22—Defending Champion Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane, Wash., Bruce McCormick, Pasadena, Calif., and Edmund B. Overton, New York.

11:19 and 8:17 — Johnny Goodman, Omaha, and Frank Strafaci, New York.

11:40 and 8:38—Chris Brinke, Birmingham, Mich., John Lehman, Chicago, and Walter Emery, Tulsa.

12:08 and 9:06—George T. Dunlap, Pinehurst, N. C., Fred Haas, Jr., New Orleans, and George Dawson, Chicago.

12:29 and 9:27 — Willie Turnesa, New York, Maurice McCarthy, Cincinnati, and Wilford Wehrle, Niles, Ill.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3 (AP)—Official standings of the Southern Association, including Monday's games:

	W	L	P.C.
Nashville	95	47	.669
Atlanta	90	55	.621
Memphis	77	67	.535
New Orleans	69	76	.476
Chattanooga	68	76	.472
Birmingham	68	78	.466
Little Rock	57	88	.401
Knoxville	54	94	.365

Three Los Angeles Players To Join the Cubs in Spring

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — And still more baseball graduations are held.

Wrigley's Chicago Cubs traded $165,000 for Lou Novikoff, Lou Stringer, and Paul Erickson, of the Los Angeles ball team.

The trio will finish the season here, and will report to the Cubs when they got to Catalina Island for their spring practice. The trade-in players will go to the Angels at that time.

Novikoff has been the sensation of Coast League baseball all season as the leader in batting, base hits, total bases, runs driven in, and home runs. It is rumored that he brought $100,000 himself. Stringer has been no slouch at second base, while Erickson is starring with the Tulsa team in the Texas League.

Kahle "Most Valuable"

As expected, Bob Kahle, 24, Hollywood third sacker, was chosen the most valuable player on the Stars' team this season.

Throughout the season he has played consistently good ball and is one of the two men on the team hitting over .300. So far, he has garnered 169 hits in 557 times at bat and has knocked in 76 runs in 148 games.

Several changes were announced for the youngster baseball league of the Coast—the Class C boys. There is a possibility that Bakersfield and Santa Barbara will be unable to participate, but Merced and Anaheim have shown a great interest in the idea and are expected to replace them.

As originally slated, the former two cities and San Bernardino, Riverside, Fresno, and San Jose would sponsor the teams, which are to serve as farms for regular Coast League Clubs.

The Hollywood ball club is leaving no stone unturned in an effort to force San Francisco out of fourth spot and thereby get into the Coast League play-offs. At this writing they weren't doing so well, but still had a chance. Even if they don't make it, they will have the satisfaction of knowing they turned in some good "heads up" baseball in the effort.

* * *

The junior sportsmen of the city will take over for the next two weeks in a series of tournaments sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Department.

The opening event, the annual Hollywood table tennis championships, will be followed by a novice tennis tourney, swimming and diving competitions, soft ball championships, and municipal football.

* * *

Pat Abbott, Bruce McCormick, Stan Moss, and Bob Goldwater were named to represent Southern California in the National Amateur Golf championships next Monday at the Winged Foot Club near New York City after they finished in that order in a qualifying round last week at the Bel Air Country Club. Abbott topped a field of 15 with a 72-71 in rather easy fashion.

Wires Crosby

However, Moss withdrew in favor of Bing Crosby, the first alternate. He wired Crosby in New York to "take my place and bring home the bacon."

* * *

Southern California archers are expected to walk away with the annual California State Archery Tournament when it is held in Griffith Park.

Included will be flight shooting for distance, English clout shooting, field competition and target shooting.

The Southland boasts five former national women champions, the defending state champion, Larry Hughes of Hollywood, and the defending feminine champ, Beatrice Hodgson of San Pedro.

* * *

Lee Tracy and his wife were among the score of "sailors" taking part in the 11th annual Commodores Cruise to Catalina Isthmus last week end. Tracy is commodore at the Pacific Writers Yacht Club.

A record-shattering entry for the twin outboard regatta, the Pacific Coast and the National Runabout, was announced by Hal Coombes, commodore of the Southern California Outboard Association.

He said the entry list would surpass 200, far more than ever competed together at Long Beach Marine Stadium.

* * *

Three amateur Pacific Coast champion ice skaters were unable to resist the lure of professional gold and signed to appear with the Ice Follies when it opens at Hollywood's Pan Pacific Auditorium Friday night.

They were Pat Merifield, and Murray and Sheldon Galbraith. The latter two have monopolized Coast amateur competition for the last three years.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 4-1, Jersey City 3-11.
Rochester 9-11, Toronto 0-6.
Montreal 4-3, Buffalo 3-0 (first 11 innings).
Baltimore 11-4, Syracuse 10-9.

American Association

Kansas City 10-0, Milwaukee 7-3.
Columbus 7-6, Toledo 3-5.
St. Paul 5-5, Minneapolis 2-7.
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 11-0, San Francisco 5-3.
Sacramento 6-7, Portland 3-4.
Los Angeles 8-5, Oakland 4-3.
San Diego-Seattle (2) rain.

Texas League

Beaumont 7-2, Shreveport 6-2 (second game 7 innings tie, darkness).
Tulsa 8-5, Oklahoma City 6-2.
Dallas 5-5, Fort Worth 2-1.
Houston 2-6, San Antonio 6-0.

Southern Association

Birmingham 10-4, Chattanooga 1-2.
Atlanta 7-0, New Orleans 3-2 (second 8 innings).
Memphis 6-3, Knoxville 1-1.
Nashville 4-10, Little Rock 3-3.

Eastern League

Hartford 5-2, Springfield 1-8.
Elmira 8-0, Williamsport 0-5.
Scranton 6-7, Wilkes-Barre 2-5.
Binghamton 7-4, Albany 3-9.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	75	52	.591	
New York	71	55	.5634	3½
Detroit	72	56	.5625	3½
Boston	69	60	.535	7
Chicago	65	61	.516	9½
Washington	54	73	.425	21
St. Louis	54	76	.415	22½
Philadelphia	47	74	.388	25

Results Sept. 2.

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Detroit 0.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 0.
Washington 1, Boston 0. (13 innings)
Washington 6, Boston 4. (6 innings)
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 0.

American Association

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Official standings of the American Asso-tion:

	W	L	Pct
Kansas City	89	48	.650
Columbus	81	55	.596
Minneapolis	75	53	.585
Louisville	69	67	.507
St. Paul	62	70	.470
Indianapolis	54	77	.412
Toledo	54	82	.397
Milwaukee	49	91	.377

Snead Loses To Nelson In P. G. A. Final

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 3 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, today joined the select handful of professional golfers who have won both the medal and the match play championships of the United States and once again the triumph was at the expense of Sam Snead.

Nelson, open king in 1939, won the P. G. A. title for the first time yesterday. He defeated Snead by one hole in a rousing 36-hole final that wound up in a blaze of brilliant shots.

Snead is still wondering how he lost this one. The West Virginia slugger has dropped a lot of big tournaments before by folding up at critical moments but this time it was different.

Snead Had 68

Sammy threw a final round 68, five under par, at Nelson and it didn't do him any good. Said Sam sadly:

"I don't know what I have to do to crash in there. I guess I'll just never win a big one."

Nelson simply outplayed snead at the important time. He had the championship almost on ice for a time, hovering around a two or three-hole advantage, and then in the home stretch got caught in Snead's final and gallant try.

Sammy pulled even with Nelson on the 30th hole. Grinning broadly, he looked like the Snead who came down the 72nd at Spring Mill, the U. S. open championship in his pocket—then took an eight. He went ahead for the first time in the day at the 32nd where a birdie putt dropped.

Squared Match

They came through the 33rd with par four's and then Nelson turned loose a thunderbolt. He ripped a smashing tee shot, cut a short iron four feet from the pin and his birdie three squared the match.

Both poured long tee shots off the 417-yard 16th, the 34th hole for them. Byron pitched his next to the cup. It bit into the green, one foot from the cup for a sure birdie three.

It was the best shot he made in 209 holes of play in this tournament, Nelson said, coming from a bad lie. Snead, on in two, rapped a 25-footer into the cup and it bounced out, hanging on the lip. That was the break of the match.

$1,000 Prize

They halved the 35th and then Byron dropped a three iron only five feet past the pin on the short home hole. Snead hit a lazy shot that soared off to the right and just about made the collar of the green. When Snead's chip failed to hole out, Byron putted to get close and his three halved the hole and ended the match.

Nelson got $1,100 for first prize but the win meant a good deal more to him than that, in contracts, entrance fees in tournaments for the next year, and so forth. Snead pocketed $600 and the knowledge that he put up a swell battle. Nelson succeeded Henry Picard, of Hershey. Picard beat Byron in the final last year at Pomonok, L. I.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	80	46	.635	
Brooklyn	72	53	.576	7½
St. Louis	64	58	.525	14
Pittsburgh	64	59	.520	14½
New York	62	62	.500	17
Chicago	63	67	.485	19
Boston	53	73	.421	27
Philadelphia	41	81	.336	37

Results Sept. 2.

Boston 7, Brooklyn 6. (11 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 11, New York 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 5. (10 innings).
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 1.

Hal Surface Upsets Mulloy 7–5, 6–4, 6–3, Before 5,000

BULLETIN

Helen Jacobs beat Cecile Bowes, National squash racquets champion, 6—1, 6—0, in a second-round match at Forest Hills today. Time: Twenty minutes.

Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, Doris Mart, Miami, and Gertrude Moran, Santa Monica, Calif., all withdrew from the senior nationals in order to take part in the girls' national at Philadelphia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 3—Just when this rain-soaked tournament was all but washed out, Ole Sol made a three-day tardy appearance to shine seeded players and favorites through first-round matches with but one exception as the National singles championship had its delayed start here yesterday.

Only Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla., failed to proceed along tournament figuring. Hal Surface of Kansas City, who at times displays a brilliant brand of strokes, upset the ninth seeded Mulloy in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

The large holiday crowd of 5,000 watching the opening round proceedings, despite overcast weather early in the morning, were well pleased with the close matches that found Jack Kramer going four sets before downing the unpredictable Gil Hunt, Washington, D. C., and Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., ease by the popular Frank Shields, New York City, in another overtime encounter.

Highs and Lows

Kramer and Hunt hit highs and lows in their match before the young doubles champion won at 3—6, 8—6, 8—6, 8—6. Guernsey lost the third set but held command, 6—4, 10—8, 5—7, 6—0 in his duel with Shields.

Several defaults helped the field speed through the first round in both men and women divisions.

Sharp finishing volleys at the net gave Hunt the first set over Kramer, who recently teamed with Ted Schroeder to win the National doubles crown, the youngest champion duo in the history of tennis.

Kramer experienced much difficulty in passing Hunt as that worthy took the net away from the Pacific Coast lad in winning the initial set at 6—3. But Kramer began pouring in service to keep even with Hunt in the second and then break his rival's service to deuce the match in sets at 8—6.

The battle of command at center court continued in the third with both opponents holding service until Hunt visibly tired to lose out again 8—6 before the rest period. Kramer advanced to a 5—2 margin by charging fast with an assorted stroke production.

But Hunt, always a determined player and brilliant volleyer in the nationals, was striving to hold his ranking (No. 9) and pulled even at 5—5. Service was held once by the two, before Kramer ran out the match at 8—6.

Beaten at Own Game

Surface's upset of Mulloy was that of beating the eighth ranking Floridian at his own game, commanding the net.

Rushing this vital spot on every opportunity in the first stanza, Surface began the process of breaking Mulloy winning out at 7—5. In the second set, Surface apparently forgot his tactics as Mulloy reigned supreme in fore court taking a 4—1 lead. But the Kansas City veteran returned to his net attack, and ran out five straight games for the set at 6—4.

Surface continued his brilliant streak for a 5—1 margin, in the third before Mulloy made another determined effort to stay in the tournament. He pulled through two games and evened the score at 30-all in the ninth game, before two sliced half volleys by Surface tucked the match away.

Guernsey's headwork and tricky placements were almost more than necessary against Shields, who couldn't find the court on most occasions.

Only in the third set did Shields' service, erratic yet at times unbeatable, hold up consistently and he broke the "little man" from the south, 7—5. Only in short spasms did Shields appear in old-time form, while Guernsey took every advantage of every lapse and error.

Guernsey concentrated on running Shields with well angled shots mixed with his clever drop variety all propelled to his opponent's left.

Miss Palfrey Advances

In the women's first round singles, favorites advanced with little difficulty, in a scheduled close "on paper" meeting, Sarah Palfrey, fifth seeded, turned back Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, after losing the first set.

This new Tom Stowe-coached game of Sarah's took a little time for true functioning. The second set found Miss Palfrey hitting with well placed power, her backhand drives and forcing shots decidedly an improvement over a year ago. Miss Palfrey waltzed through the third set, 6—1, after taking the second, 6—3.

Pauline Betz, third seeded, played poorly but turned back a late second set rush on the part of Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—2, 9—7.

Margaret Osborne, Los Angeles, scored handily over Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Other men matches found J. Gilbert Hall going five sets with Frank Froehling before winning, 7—9, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. John Hope Doeg, another veteran, accounted for David S. Johnson, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2. Eddie Amark knocked out one of the few foreign entries, Siuchi Yamagishi, Japan, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1. Ernie Sutter was carried to five sets by Jack Mahoney, 4—6, 7—9, 6—3, 6—0.

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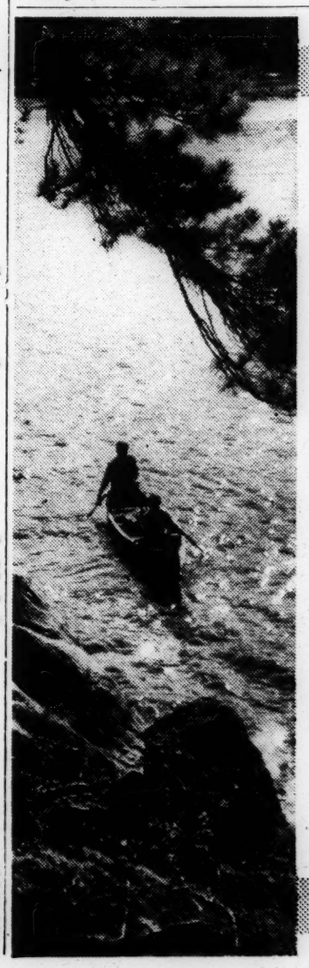

VACATION TIME IS EXTENDED FOR YOUR PLEASURE

Those who prefer to take a late vacation will find many new vacation spots open for their pleasure. The season has been extended by many resorts, with care to give guests every usual comfort, and some extras!

Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor carries news of many places open for late vacationists.

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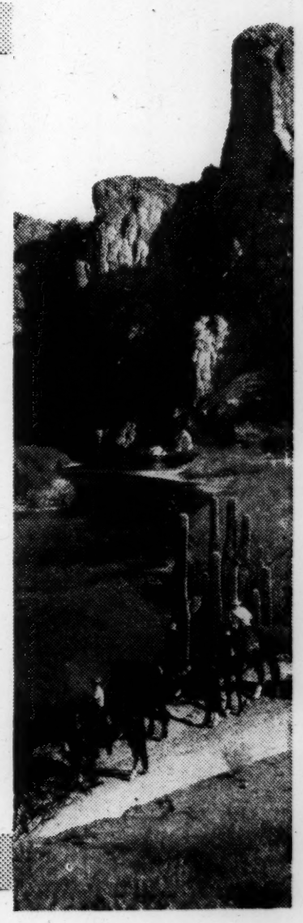


Courtesy Santa Fe System

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 525,000
Previous day's sales 363,890
1940 volume to date 141,886,445
1939 volume to date 144,213,076

Rising Market Turns Uneven; Trade Slows Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Leading stocks moved up in today's early proceedings but subsequently faltered.

Gains, running to a point or so for favored steels and other industrials, were reduced or cancelled after midday. Dealings slowed to a crawl near the final hour after a relatively lively forenoon. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 525,000 shares.

Traders generally came back from their lengthy holiday with the hope September would witness a definite break in the market lethargy. Buying here and there was attributed to the belief of some the British were giving the Nazis more than Hitler had bargained for. The longer John Bull holds out, Wall Street reasons, the better will be the prospects for securities. Many customers still were not convinced, however, and these cashed profits to await more foreign developments. The home economic picture remained as a sustaining factor.

Attracting support were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, Dow Chemical, Johns-Manville, Great Northern, American Woolen preferred, International Paper preferred and Loft.

Inclined to waver occasionally were Bethlehem, International Nickel, Westinghouse, Santa Fe and Montgomery Ward.

Resistant in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, Mead Johnson, American Cyanamid "B" and Bath Iron Works.

Bond Market Higher

Bonds of several members of the British Commonwealth rose 1 to 2 or more points today following the Washington announcement the United States Government had concluded agreements to swap 50 American destroyers for military leases on British bases in the western hemisphere.

Included in the runup on fairly large volume were Canada 3s, 3¼s and 4s; Canadian National Railway 4½s, New South Wales 5s, and Australia 4½s. Other foreign dollar bonds were steady but quiet.

U. S. Governments provided a feature by rising 7/32 to more than a half point on the lightest sort of buying demand.

Dealers in the federals said the supply of Governments, except at rising prices, was "tight" at the moment, indicating holders were keeping present portfolios undisturbed until the Treasury Department makes known in detail the September financing plans.

Domestic issues responding with gains of fractions to more than a point to moderate buying orders included Southern Pacific 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, Texas & Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Union Pacific 3½s, Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

Wheat Prices Rally Sharply at Close

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Wheat futures prices rallied sharply in the closing minutes of best trading today to around the best levels in a month after earlier setbacks had forced quotations to below Saturday's final figures.

The late advance was aided by the strong undertone at Minneapolis where mill buying was reported and by a fair demand for September contracts. Corn also was firm.

Steel Activity Falls Sharply This Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Steel operations will decline 8.8 points to 82.5 per cent of capacity this week from 91.3 per cent a week ago, due to the Labor Day shutdown, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 90.5 per cent and a year ago 58.6 per cent of capacity.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Top-grade securities edged higher today as quiet buying held prices steady to firm in most groups. The market continued to show the calm it has exhibited for some time under the Nazi hammering of England from the air. Store and cement shares moved a little higher. Coppers, rubbers and oils were listless.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 3 points higher to 1 lower today. Small gains in near positions were ascribed to unwillingness of holders to sell.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hanna (MA)	Co 30c	Q	Sep. 13	Sep. 7

Regular

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Aetna Life Ins	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Aetna Cas & Sure	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Alleg Lud Steel	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Auto Ins (Hart)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 7
Bastian Bless	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Chiksaw Tool (new)	5c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Do pf	15c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Conti Tel 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Det Harvester	25c		Sep. 25	Sep. 14
Gold & Stock Tel	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Hanna (MA) pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mock-J-Voeh pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Natomas Co	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Nehi Corp	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.31¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Ohio Brass A & B	50c		Sep. 24	Sep. 7
Pathe Film pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Phila & Tr RR	$2.50	Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Saguenay P pf	$1.37½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Scovill Mfg	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
So Cal Edis 5% pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Do pf C	34⅜c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
So Cal Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
S W Assoc Tel pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Timken Det Axle	$1		Sep. 20	Sep. 10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	A'g 31
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 30
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21	21	21	A'g 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¾
58¼	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	42¾	42	42¾	+1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	26	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	10	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg LStL (¾e)	14	22	22¾	22¾	— ¼
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	7	9	9	9	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	157	156	156	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	33	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63½	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	6	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 30
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	16	16	16	+ ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	56	55	55	—1½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 28
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	7	2⅛	2	2	
1161½	87	Am Can (4)	3	96⅛	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅜
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	A'g 31
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	11	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	45	44	44⅝	— ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (1.20e)	*5	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	9	9	9	A'g 30
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
6⅜	1½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	3	16	16	16	A'g 31
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	4	3⅞	4	A'g 31
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	18	31⅜	30½	31	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	51½	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 31
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	22	22	A'g 30
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3¾	3½	3½	
13½	12¾	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 29
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	4	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅞
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	18	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 31
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	20	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	6	52½	51¾	52½	+1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	44½	44	44½	+ ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	20	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	12	8½	7½	7½	—1
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	9	39½	38⅞	39	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	A'g 29
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	8	23¼	22¼	23	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 30
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13	13½	A'g 30
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	A'g 29
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	163	161¾	163	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	73½	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	75⅛	75	75	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	22	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	13	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	15	42¼	41	41	— ¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	23	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	82	21⅞	21½	21⅜	
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	4	29¾	29	29	— ¾
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	44	43	44	A'g 31
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	34	33½	34½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 30
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	12	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 30
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	19	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	49	49	49	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	13	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅞	7	7⅞	A'g 31
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	A'g 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 31
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 30
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2½	2½	2½	
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	57	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	

B

197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	32	157⅜	153⅜	153⅜	— ⅜
6⅞	2¾	Balt & Ohio	27	4	4	4	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	A'g 31
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	7	5⅝	5½	5½	● + ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	7	8⅛	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	29	29	29	+ ¾
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	22¾	23½	A'g 28
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 28
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(13¼e)	41	31⅝	31	31	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	20	20	20	
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 30
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	53	81⅛	79½	79¾	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22	22	22	+1
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	6	8½	8¼	8¼	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	80	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	27	26¾	27	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	A'g 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	16	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	5	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	15	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	22	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	32⅝	32½	32½	A'g 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 31
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	56	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	16⅞	16¾	— ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13⅛e)	2	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6¼	⅜	Budd Mfg	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	9	5¾	5½	5½	
33½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	8	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+1
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	8	5	5	5	+ ¼
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	A'g 28
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	11½	11¼	11½	A'g 31

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	12	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 31
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 28
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	5	29	29	29	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	49½	49½	49½	+1
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	47	46	47	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	14	29⅝	29¼	29½	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 30
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	12	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30⅝	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	28	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4½	4½	4½	A'g 30
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 31
23½	13⅞	Chi & N West pf	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 27
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	14	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	A'g 31
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	63	77	75⅝	76⅛	+ ¾
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	6	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	4	33	33	33	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	6	32½	32½	32½	—1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	12	28¼	28	28¼	+ ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	9	35	35	35	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	6	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 30
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	8	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
100	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	A'g 28
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	4	24½	24½	24½	+1½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20	20	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Col G&E (.20e)	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	81	80⅞	80⅞	A'g 31
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	4	18	17¾	18	A'g 28
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	A'g 31
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	28	34	33½	33¾	+1¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+1¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 30
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	21	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13¾	¾	Com'th & South	21	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 31
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	26	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 26
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	17	16¾	17	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	4	23¼	22¾	22¾	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	16	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	29	28¼	28	28	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	A'g 31
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 30
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	34	6¼	6	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	A'g 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+1
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 30
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	13	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	3¼	Cont Bak (B)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
97½

Commerce and Finance

Industrial Orders Have Sharpest Monthly Rise in 12 Months

Business and Industry

Steel Output Up 1 Point To 91½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 1 point to 91½ per cent of mill capacity, the highest this year, according to the magazine Steel.

"Gradual upward movement of production," says the service, "continues under pressure of enlarged specifications and delivery requests. In a number of instances mills are operating well above 100 per cent of rated capacity, some having been as high as 109 per cent during August.

Backlogs Growing

"In spite of this rate of output, backlogs continue to grow and delivery delays continue, in some cases being increased. No serious inconvenience appears to have resulted and suppliers are making every effort to meet consumer needs. Greatest delay is in plates, structurals and special analysis steels, for which demand probably will continue to expand. Sheets and strip are available in little more than normal processing time, partly due to heavy deliveries on the low-priced tonnage placed several months ago.

"Some increase in inventory is evident but probably not out of line with current consumption and possibility of further delivery delay. In a considerable area a canvass indicates 75 to 90 days' supply of steel and 60 days' requirements in pig iron. Foundries are increasing production and pig iron and coke shipments are heavier.

"Fourth quarter steel prices, as had been expected, have been announced unchanged from current levels.

"Steady increase in automotive production continues, last week bringing 27,645 units off the assembly lines, compared with 23,732 the preceding week. In the comparable week in 1939 production was 25,240.

"Railroad buying is irregular, though heavy rail tonnages are expected to come out soon.

Output Increases

"Led by an increase of 3½ points at Pittsburgh the national production rate last week advanced 1 point to 91½ per cent, the highest this year. Pittsburgh's rate moved up to 86½ per cent. Detroit rose 1 point to 93 per cent, St. Louis 2½ to 80, Chicago 1 point to 99, Cleveland 3½ to 90, and Youngstown 1 point to 84 per cent. Cincinnati lost 1 point to 77, Wheeling 1 point to 98, and New England 5 points to 80. Rates were unchanged at Birmingham, 88 per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania, 89; Buffalo, 90½.

"Scrap presents an interesting situation, supply being light and melters holding back but prices rising gradually in absence of demand. With steelmaking at practically capacity rate, a larger proportion of scrap is likely to be used in open hearths, stimulating demand. Last week prices advanced at Chicago and in eastern Pennsylvania, carrying the composite price to $19.16, a rise of 29 cents, the highest since late June. The iron and steel composite was increased 4 cents to $37.78 because of scrap rises."

U. S. Farm Income For 1940 Is Placed At $8,900,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that farm income for 1940 would total $8,900,000,000 or $360,000,000 more than last year.

The figure includes products sold and government payments.

In a monthly summary of the prospective farm situation, the bureau said:

That agricultural employment would increase in September; farm prices were higher this year than last; about the same acreage would be sowed to wheat in 1941 as 1940; the outlook continued favorable for domestic cotton consumption, continued "exceptionally unfavorable" for exports; fewer cattle would be fed this fall and winter than last; and the number of sows farrowing this fall would be at least 12 per cent smaller than 1939.

Exchange Seat Value Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange for $35,000, the same price as the last previous such transaction.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Country Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Further Gains in Telephone Business Seen; Costs Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further moderate gains in telephone revenues are indicated, largely because of continued expansion of the dominant local service. However, with costs and taxes advancing, earnings are unlikely to rise materially over recent peaks. If the war or the national defense program is attended by any important degree of commodity price inflation, profits of the industry, with its fixed rates and relatively high operating ratio, will be pinched. Telegraph revenues are expected to gain with greater business activity, and earnings this year will be materially above those of 1939, according to a review by Standard Statistics Co.

Greater general business activity has accelerated the long term uptrend in telephone operations so far this year. Net station gains by the Bell System in the first seven months were 471,000 against 381,000 a year before, and there are now more than 17,000,000 telephones in use. Toll and long distance traffic in the first half was 6.5 per cent above that of the first half of 1939.

Reflecting these operating gains, Bell System revenues in the six months ended May 31 were 5.6 per cent above a year earlier and net income was up 16.4 per cent. However, 57 per cent of the gain in net was caused by the higher profits of non-telephone subsidiaries, particularly Western Electric, the chief manufacturing subsidiary.

Earnings Restricted

Station gains so far this year support the official prediction that the full year will be one of the best in the history of the system. Local service revenues, which account for about two-thirds of system receipts, should continue to rise somewhat faster than the 4.3 per cent gain of 1939. Higher activity should further stimulate toll and long distance business, but with rates cut $5,300,000 annually effective May 1, revenue gains will probably be only moderate.

Indications are that total telephone revenues this year will be about 6 per cent above the former peak established in 1939.

Despite this favorable outlook for revenues, earnings are unlikely to gain much from the levels of the first half of 1940. When a period of expanding operations has been under way for any considerable time, the operating ratio tends to rise, restricting the amount of revenues carried through to net income.

The rise in taxes, which consumed 14.1 cents per dollar of gross revenues in 1939, may be accelerated by the higher costs of government, even though excess profits taxes should not fall heavily on telephone earnings. Income of the industry from 1936 to 1939 was at good levels, and Bell System net averaged well over the $9 dividend. Telephone earnings do not benefit from war or national defense activities.

In addition to higher taxes, wage increases and necessary employee additions will tend to restrict earnings gains.

Financing Unlikely

Earlier this year, it was officially estimated that the rising scale of operations would require additions of $135,000,000 to the Bell System plant. The estimate for the long lines division alone was later raised from $18,000,000 to $21,000,000 to increase facilities held vital to national defense.

The required capital can be found within the system's own cash resources, and there is no prospect that the parent American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will issue more of the stock purchase rights which proved so profitable to stockholders in the years through 1930. From 1921 through 1930, when the Bell System was experiencing its greatest expansion, plant additions ranged from $180,039,200 in 1921 to $395,412,841 in 1929.

At the start of 1940, the system had current assets of $304,674,774, including cash items of $149,713,885 against current and accrued liabilities of $221,090,607. The large depreciation charges, equal to close to 15 per cent of gross revenues, will result in retention of some $160,000,000 of cash earnings this year, and undistributed net income may amount to another $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, which will also be available for plant expenditures.

The heavy construction program will greatly benefit the Western Electric Company, which contributed nearly $0.90 a share to consolidated income and $0.67 a share to parent company income in 1939.

Regulatory Activity

Regulation of the telephone industry has been relatively dormant in recent months. Immediate earning power of some properties might justify rate reductions, but regulatory bodies will probably be disinclined to act until there is more evidence of what the war will do to operating costs.

The New York Telephone Company has announced a $706,000 annual toll rate reduction to bring intra-state charges in line with the interstate rates established after the $5,300,000 cut in long distance tolls in May. The recent United States Supreme Court decision, holding that the long-and-short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act is applicable to telephone companies, would seemingly permit state commissions to force intra-state rates downward, but there has been no general disposition to move in this direction.

The Federal Communications Commission is largely confining itself to routine matters since Congress failed to grant the increased powers requested in the 1939 report on the Bell System. The commission is endeavoring to force the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company to cut its interstate rates on calls of over 42 miles to the level of interstate rates elsewhere in the country. These reductions, if made, should be readily offset by the uptrend in traffic.

Prospects Improve

Revenues of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which accounts for about 80 per cent of the telegraph business, in the first half increased 5.2 per cent over a year earlier. Costs were firmly controlled, and the company was able to carry more than 70 per cent of the gain through to profits, with the result that net income of $1.45 a share was reported, against a deficit of 21 cents a share a year before. Postal Telegraph, on the other hand, suffered a let-down in June, and revenues were nominally lower in the first half.

The operating loss was increased to $1,329,517 from $577,564 in the first half of 1939. Only because of a sharp reduction in fixed charges effected by the recent reorganization was the net loss cut from $2,054,758 to $1,630,264.

Telegraph operations are sensitive to changes in general business activity, and they should receive at least a moderate stimulus from the national defense program. Cable operations of Western Union have been adversely affected by the German occupation of France, Holland, Belgium and Norway and would suffer more if the Germans obtained control of the British Isles. However, cable revenues amount to less than 10 per cent of gross revenues, and the effect would be small. Postal Telegraph has no cable business of its own.

Goodyear Rubber Develops New 'Pliosheen' Fabric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has announced the development of a new fabric, to be known as Pliosheen. Made either of silk or rayon, Pliosheen fabrics are waterproof, odorless, tasteless, flame-resistant, and contain neither rubber nor oil. They may be produced in a complete range of pastel colors, deep tones, or clear white. It is claimed that the fabric is sunresistant and that it will not crack or peel.

Tests have been made to prove the fabric's suitability for use in raincoats, shower curtains, drapes, umbrellas, hospital sheeting, oxygen tents, and infants' wear. The fabrics are produced through treatment with a combination of ingredients extracted from limestone, coal, and salt.

Manufacturers Find Big Rise In New Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturers report that in July the value of new orders received showed the sharpest monthly rise since that which immediately followed the outbreak of war last September, according to the preliminary index for July compiled by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board.

The notable increase in July orders indicates that the present high level of industrial activity should be at least maintained, and possibly increased, in the next few months.

Index Rises

The Conference Board's index, which is based on direct reports from large and small manufacturing concerns, stood at 131 for July (1936 equals 100; seasonally adjusted), as compared with 117 for June and 110 for May.

This is the highest level reached by the index since October, 1939, and, excepting that month, September of last year and December, 1936, it is the highest since 1929. More than 50 per cent of the steep decline from the September, 1939 high of 164 to the low point of 93 for last March has been recovered.

Marked increases in activity in the equipment industries—building, electrical, machinery and railroad—led the advance. Orders for nondurable goods, as represented by the textile, paper and shoe industries, declined from June to July.

The Board's index of the value of manufacturers' shipments (1936 equals 100) also increased, from 109 for June to 116 for July, and showed a gain of 27 per cent over the level of July, 1939. Improvement was widespread and the index stands at the highest level since last February. The recovery in shipments, however, has been much less pronounced than in new orders.

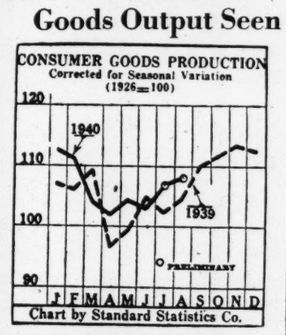
Inventories Higher

The value of inventories advanced moderately in July for the third consecutive month, and is at the highest level since January, 1938. The Board's seasonally adjusted index is 134 (1936 equals 100) as compared with 132 for June, 130 for April, the year's low point, and 110 for August, 1939.

While the renewed accumulation has been small, as compared with the rise in new orders and production, it has taken place from a comparatively high level, the December-April business recession having resulted in no liquidation of inventories.

In July, the most significant advances occurred in the chemical, iron and steel, machinery, paper and railroad equipment industries.

Rise in Consumer Goods Output Seen



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Production of consumer goods is expected to take a sharp extra-seasonal jump in September, with the Standard Statistics Company index estimated at 114, against 108 estimated for August.

U. S. Exports To Europe Up 30 P. C. in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that despite the loss of major markets because of the British blockade exports to Europe in July were more than 30 per cent larger than in the same month last year.

July shipments of $123,000,000 represented a decline of $22,000,000 from June, however, while total exports of $350,000,000 to all countries was a drop of $33,000,000 from the preceding month.

Great Britain accounted for $108,000,000 or 90 per cent of the total European purchases, largely offsetting the loss of shipments to France, which had taken $47,000,000 worth in June. Exports to several important markets such as Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, also vanished or decreased to negligible proportions.

Exports to virtually all countries other than those affected by war were higher than in July, 1939, despite rather general small declines from June, the department said.

July imports amounted to $232,000,000, an increase of $21,000,000 over June, which the department said reflected large receipts from areas which supply crude materials for American industry. The major import gains were from Asia, South America, Africa and Oceania.

This Changing World

Speeding Up Preparedness—Mr. Willkie Wants Chairmanship of Advisory Commission Taken Away From the White House—World War Experience

By H. B. Elliston

It is pretty generally known that the War Resources Board, which the President convened on the outbreak of war, recommended the appointment of the same set-up for industrial mobilization which was used in the World War. Mr. Willkie, in asking that this report be made public, urges more or less the same organization in the present emergency without mentioning that that was precisely the Resources Board's recommendation. The publication of the suppressed report would thus buttress Mr. Willkie's theory of how to manage the defense program.

* * *

The War Resources Board met last fall under the chairmanship of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., of the U. S. Steel Corporation. There was quite a fanfare when the appointees got to Washington. After laboring a long time over their recommendations, they left their report at the White House, and slipped out of Washington unnoticed. Nothing was given out about their proposals, and the President was vague about the future work of the Board.

The Board, as a matter of fact, had caused a lot of murmuring among the New Dealers. They criticized the narrow choice of the selections. The members, evidently, were much too representative of business for the liking of the New Dealers. Perhaps there was something in their complaint. At any rate, when the President got around to the appointment of the present Advisory Commission, he took in all manner of interests, Labor as well as business, consumer as well as producer. And there was a valiant New Dealer in the group, too.

Nor did the Board's secret report win any support in official Washington. The proposal for economic mobilization which came from the Stettinius group was that a War Industries Board should be appointed, not an advisory commission, as was done. This would have followed the pattern of the World War. Under President Wilson the War Industries Board was responsible directly to the President. I've heard it said that Wilson didn't know how to delegate jobs, but in this case he allowed free scope to the chairman of the War Industries Board, and that gentleman, Bernard M. Baruch, became almost economic dictator of the United States.

In fact, an article in the current isue of "Fortune" says that "except for a few minor changes, the economic mobilization of Nazi Germany was conscientiously built in imitation of the similar American system born of our World War effort and the work of our War Industries Board." These are Mr. Baruch's words. The picture of Goering as merely another Baruch has its humorous side, but the Baruch assertion is amply fortified in the description of what the War Industries Board actually did. So much power was lodged in its hands that it was responsible for shortening the skirts of American women and if the war had lasted much longer would have had the menfolk rigged out in a standardized suit—all in the interest of economizing labor and effort.

There was an inevitability of gradualness in this economic authoritarianism. When war came, Congress delegated the powers to the Executive, all right. Power was granted to insure precedence of orders in the factories so that vital necessities could be filled first. The Executive held the power to commandeer most everything. Requisitioning, licensing, price-fixing—all these privileges were enjoyed by the Executive. But no one body had the final say. Even the purchase of supplies, which of course required no authority from Congress, was dispersed among the services. The result was chaos. Even in buying the Navy Department, with an effective procurement office, "grabbed everything."

All that was needed was co-ordination of effort, centralization of the new powers, and single purchasing. The need was met in the War Industries Board, though this organ "growed" out of a host of boards, all working at cross-purposes. Under Baruch the Board became an executive agency. It replaced the law of supply and demand with administrative control over the country's economic machinery. It won the enthusiastic cooperation of the business community, for its first weapon was persuasion, and patriotism, coupled with the Baruch personality, made for quick persuasion. There was always compulsion in the locker in case neither patriotism nor persuasion won over a manufacturer to the Board's wishes. According to the Council on Foreign Relations book "Mobilizing Civilian America," Newton D. Baker, however, insisted that, in view of this co-operation, the Board should be called the "leader" and not the boss of American business. Perhaps Mr. Baker was nearer right than those who just put the label of authoritarianism on the War Industries Board.

Anyhow, President Roosevelt in the present emergency prefers to start at the beginning of the World War experiment. There was an Advisory Commission in the Wilson administration. This was the first in the series of boards which eventually wound up as the War Industries Board. All it did was to advise the Council on National Defense, a body composed of the Cabinet members. This is all that the present Advisory Commission does, theoretically. But under Mr. Roosevelt the Cabinet in the role as Council on National Defense seems to have been by-passed, and Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Knudsen and their colleagues appear to have direct access to the President, who is chairman of both the Council on National Defense and the Advisory Commission. In other words, he is his own Baruch. Otherwise the Commission is a replica of the old Commission. None of the members has any power to buy or browbeat or commandeer or give preference in their connections with industry. They can "clear" contracts, but they can neither place them nor speed them up.

* * *

The Republican standard bearer would not go all out for a revival of the War Industries Board. At least he doesn't say so. But he would have the Presidency as well as the Cabinet by-passed in expediting the work of Stettinius and Co. In short, he would make Mr. Stettinius or Mr. Knudsen or perhaps somebody from the outside chairman. With that recommendation all those I've met who have had anything to do with preparedness in Washington agree. Indeed, the services in their M Day plan want a full-blown War Industries Board. Many of those who have seen the working of the present set-up from the inside agree with the services. They say we are learning nothing from the painful experimentation which ended in the establishment of the War Industries Board as the only way of getting things done. And, where they don't actually advocate the restoration of the War Industries Board, they do advocate the centralization of purchasing in the Advisory Commission. Perhaps, as the need for it grows, Mr. Roosevelt will step down from a post which is a whole-time job, and delegate it to somebody else, as Woodrow Wilson did before him.

50 P. C. Cut In Jobless Seen by July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration economists made a Labor Day prediction that the national defense program, with conscription included, would cut unemployment in half by next July 1, reducing the number of jobless from 9,000,000 to 4,500,000.

They said they expected a gradual, sustained pickup in industrial employment to provide jobs for more than 3,000,000 men in the next 10 months. Mobilization of the National Guard and the inauguration of conscription—assuming favorable Congressional action on the latter score—would account for another 1,000,000 reduction in unemployment by late spring, they estimated.

Many New Jobs

In the case of compulsory military training, the jobless total may be reduced both by conscription of unemployed youths and by the hiring of men without work to fill jobs vacated by employed conscripts.

Manufacture of uniforms and equipment for the trainees is expected to employ thousands. Plane factories, shell plants, tank manufacturing and scores of other industries are listed as new employment opportunities.

Some of the new jobs may be in lunch counters, department stores and other businesses which, although having no direct connection with defense, will need more help to handle the patronage of the added defense workers.

The Administration estimates on the prospective decrease in unemployment were based on a budget bureau forecast that the Government would spend $5,000,000,000 in cash for defense purposes and close contracts for billions more by next July 1. The budget bureau figures that total federal expenditures this year, including $1,400,000,000 for relief, will reach $12,058,000,000, compared with $9,666,085,539 last year.

Number of Jobless

The 9,000,000 estimate of present unemployment was represented as a "statistical guess," since no actual count of the jobless has ever been published. The census-takers checked up on unemployment in April, but their figures won't be tabulated until after the election. Officials said the law required them to concentrate on population statistics first.

By the same method that the 9,000,000 estimate was made, however, the peak of unemployment was 14,000,000 in the spring of 1933. Then the figure was reduced to 6,000,000 by the summer of 1937, but climbed again above 10,000,000 last year.

Buick Prices Up Only Moderately

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation, first of the motorcar companies to announce 1941 model retail price schedules, disclosed that the overall average increase on four of its lines will be 2.12 per cent.

The company announced reductions of $5 on three models in its series 70 line and of $25 on one model of the series 50 line. Increases on other models range up to $65. Prices for the "90" series, largest of the models, were not announced.

New Industry Seen Developing From Synthetic Rubber Making

NEW YORK (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. America who ride on more than one-third of the world's annual rubber output in their auto tires, face a war hazard of a lot of walking for a couple of years, probably longer.

The walking interval would be the time gap, under certain war conditions, between loss of our imported rubber and our making of synthetic rubber to replace it.

Not even the great industrialists risk a guess how long. The interval involves some unknowns, with queer new names. Such as, for example, the acrylic bodies.

This is a name new to most scientists, describing an ingredient essential to much of the prospective synthetic American rubber. It is so new that even many rubber chemists have never seen the stuff and don't know how it smells or tastes.

An example is acronitrile, a colorless liquid, with rather a nice, mild odor It comes from proteins and is just a comparatively small part, about 5 to 6 per cent, of one of the main synthetic rubbers.

Nevertheless, an entire new industry might have to be set up in the United States to supply merely this queer-named stuff which is a side-issue compared with the main chemical problems.

America's risk lies in the fact that our natural rubber is virually all out of the same pot. We consume, yearly, almost 600,000 tons, half the world's supply. And 90 per cent or more of this comes from the East Indies.

Japan possibly could cut it off. Germany might under some circumstances. Britain produces the controlling bulk of it.

Product Excels Rubber

Estimates of how long our present supply would last start at about 3 months, and are mostly all washed out at around 6 months, but one good authority says we might get along for 18 to 24 months.

But this would happen in war. That means, first, "save tire" days. Second, give your old tires to the Government for reclaimed rubber. Third, if the crisis is acute, turn in all rubber that serves convenience only.

Synthetic rubber can make tires just as good. It can do some jobs better than real rubber.

What, then is synthetic rubber? First, it is something that scientists started out in the wrong way to make about 50 years ago.

They tried to imitate real rubber. That was their mistake.

A couple of decades back they changed their philosophy. "Instead of imitating real rubber," they proposed "let's make products that will excel rubber for specific uses."

That, in the last 10 years, has succeeded. Real rubber does not stand oil. It cracks in sunlight, even yet. The rubber chemists made rubber-like substances. There are many of them, not one coming even remotely from real rubber.

They do all sorts of special jobs. But in particular the main synthetic rubbers stand oil and sunlight.

Hitler really put this potentially vast new industry on its feet. His chemists produced the German Buna rubbers for war. Germany had to if she was to fight. It is said that when Hitler's mechanized forces rolled into Austria, they arrived on a lot of shredded synthetic tires.

But today German synthetic rubber does not shred. It is likely to be able to continue carrying indefinitely the weight of the world's greatest war machine.

On paper American prospects for making synthetic rubber are fine, but the first glance is misleading.

The du Pont company has been making this rubber for nine years, with acetylene derived from [illegible] stone and salt water, which are inexhaustible American resources.

Four other great American companies have recently announced start of making synthetic rubbers. They are the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, B. F. Goodrich Co., the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Standard has the German Buna license, and also an American rubber of its own. Goodrich and Goodyear each have their own. Firestone has a Buna type rubber plant. All these can be made from America's rich petroleum wells.

On paper this looks better off than Hitler. The petroleum source is butadiene, a refinery gas, the main component of his rubber. Butadiene can also be made from other raw materials, from straw and molasses, to wood, potatoes and coal tar Petroleum seems to be the cheapest source.

Shell Oil, Pure Oil and other big companies are working quietly on synthetic rubbers suitable for tires.

Furthermore, we have still other synthetic rubbers. There is Dow Chemical Co.'s thiokol, from sulphur, Goodrich's koroseal from vinly chloride, vinyon of Union Carbide and resistoflex, a du Pont product with some alcohol in it.

What the paper prospectus does not show is that except du Pont's these are all plants just starting. And the du Ponts, one of the world's largest chemical companies, after nine years, will this winter be making about 6,000 tons annually. That is one-hundredth of our present needs.

Production Slow

That nine years is not slow, either, under ordinary conditions. The big question is how fast under war could we do what it took Hitler, in war preparation, 10 years or more to do.

To get the answer, a hypothetical question, was asked of the first three American companies to announce synthetic rubber, the du Pont Co., Standard Oil and B. F. Goodrich.

The question was how fast they could increase output of their synthetics, in annual tons, if given unlimited money by the Federal Government in war emergency.

A du Pont letter answered that even in emergency there could not be the absolute priorities postulated in the question, so that an estimate would be misleading.

Standard Oil referred to the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. From them no answer was obtained.

R. W. Tomas, President of the Hydrocarbon Chemical & Rubber Co., which is producing the Goodrich rubber, wrote:

"It would be rather difficult to give an estimate—however, we feel that American industry can be relied upon to do a stupendous job in a short length of time if conditions warrant."

Then a query put to rubber chemists, produced this answer. Note, they said, acrylic bodies and a lot of other unpredictables, and then stated that it might be reasonable to calculate on setting up plants in 18 months to produce at the rate of 100,000 tons a year—or one-sixth of present needs.

Beyond that, they insisted, somebody else would have to do the guessing.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A, 5%, Due 1953

The "Plan of Procedure on behalf of Bondholders for the Purchase of Assets of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, by a New Company", dated March 15, 1939, having been declared operative, and Judicial Sale of the undertaking, property and assets of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, having been set for 2.30 P. M., October 16, 1940, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Ontario and the undersigned Committee having determined that the time for deposit of Bonds under the Plan will

EXPIRE AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1940.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT copies of the Prospectus, dated June 2, 1940, for Certificates of Deposit of The Bondholders' Protective Committee for First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A, 5%, due 1953, of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited, registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and copies of the aforementioned Plan and forms for the transmittal of Bonds for deposit, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Committee or any of the Depositaries or Sub-depositaries mentioned below:

Dated, Toronto, Ontario
September 3, 1940

ALLAN R. GRAYDON, K.C.,
Secretary,
2400 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building,
Toronto, Canada.

BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE,
H. J. SYMINGTON, K. C., *Chairman*
W. A. ARBUCKLE
ANDREW FLEMING
STANTON GRIFFIS
RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, K.C., P.C.
EDWARD E. REID
JOSEPH P. RIPLEY
W. H. SOMERVILLE

DEPOSITARIES

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, *Depositary,*
22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, *Sub Depositary,*
231 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, *Depositary,*
511 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL, CANADA.
61 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Independent Auto Makers' Outlook Good

DETROIT (AP)—The forthcoming model year in the motorcar industry, says Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue, "appears to be another year in which the independent companies will at least hold their share of total business, if they do not improve.

"In the past year it was Studebaker, with its small car, and Hudson, with its renovated lines, which provided the margin of gain. This fall Nash is appearing with a low-priced competitor which gives indication of absorbing good volume. Willys-Overland, with a car markedly improved appearancewise, should augment its share of volume. Packard will hold steady, it appears."

Discussing production last week, which it placed at 27,645 units, compared with 23,732 in the previous, the trade paper says:

"Further delays in moving assemblies at Plymouth and Dodge held up volume for the industry as a whole. However, advances by various General Motors divisions, combined with several independents to bolster the grand total, despite the check caused by the end of 1940 Dodge truck assemblies at Detroit."

Of employment in the motor industry, Ward's comments:

"Some weeks ago it was generally expected that the end of tooling programs for the new models would be followed in rapid order by a shifting of craft workers to arms equipment production. There had been a considerable shortage of skilled men in the Detroit area after drainage by the aviation plants, and the auto shops were making every effort to keep their men working until the defense requirements were released.

"As a result something unprecedented is now happening—the craftsmen where possible, are being put on top-pay assembly jobs and others so they can be held in readiness against the day they will be needed to get the auto industry's share of the defense business moving.

"A committee is planning to go to Washington, it is understood, to try to hasten the defense program and avert the necessity of lay-offs which might accelerate the out-of-town drift of the craftsmen and further complicate the expected labor shortage in the tool and die field."

Lumber Production 7 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 24 stood at 75 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 80 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 266,310,000 feet, which was one per cent less than the previous week, and 7 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 268,929,000 feet, which was a fraction of one per cent greater than the previous week, and one per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 351,856,000 feet, which was 9 per cent greater than the previous week, and 35 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.20	102.20	102.20
6 3¼s '46-44	109.13	109.13	109.13
1 2¾s 47-45	108.30	108.30	108.30
1 3s '48-46	110.22	110.22	110.22
2 3¼s '49-46	111.10	111.10	111.10
1 4¼s '52-47	120	120	120
3 2½s '53-49	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 2¾s '54-51	107.20	107.20	107.20
2 3s '55-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
9 2¼s '56-54	103	103	103
17 2¾s '60-55	108.5	107.28	108.5
7 2¾s '65-60	106.29	106.29	106.29

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	103.21	103.21	103.21

New York City Bond

69 3s '80	96	96	96

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	42½	42¼	42¼
18 Alleghany cv 5s'44	91¼	91	91
10 Alleghany cv 5s'49	75	75	75
45 Alleghany 5s'50 st	47¼	47	47
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	105	105	105
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109	108½	109
88 Am & For P 5s 2030	50	49½	50
3 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103¾	103	103¾
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	106 105	25-32	106
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	109	109¼
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Arm Del 4s '57	102	101½	101½
4 Arm Del 4s '55	102	102	102
5 AT & SF 4s '95	105½	105½	105½
1 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	85½	85½	85½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68	68	68
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	62½	62½	62½
6 A C Line 4½s '64	51⅞	50⅞	51
4 B & O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	68	68	68
65 B & O '95 st A	32⅛	31½	31⅝
43 B & O '95 st C	36⅛	35	36
42 B & O 2000 st D	32	31½	31⅝
27 B & O '96 st F	32	31½	31½
18 B & O cv '60 st	13½	13½	13½
20 B & O 4s '48	69¼	69	69
15 B & O PLE&WV4s '51 st	57	57	57
5 B & O S W '50 st	46½	46	46½
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	59	59	59
20 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107¾	107¾
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¼	102	102
4 Boston & Me 5s '67	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
4 Boston & Me 4s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
15 Boston & Me 4½s '70	19¼	19	19¼
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109¾	109¼	109¼
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95	95
19 Buf R&P '57s st	39½	39⅜	39½
3 Bush Term 5s '55	39½	39½	39½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 July	94	94	94
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91½	91½	91½
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 Caro C&O 6s '52	109⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	61	61	61
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	16	16	16
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
12 Cen RR N J 4s '87	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	81	80½	81
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
14 C & O 3½s '96 D	101	100¾	100¾
1 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	101	101	101
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	11½	12
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82	82	82
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
8 CB&Q flen 4s '58	85⅜	85	85
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	94½	94	94
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13½	13½
7 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chi & Erie 6s '82	96	96	96
5 Chi Gt West 4s '59	26¾	26¾	26¾
6 Chi I & L 6s '66	8	8	8
14 Chi I & L 5s '66	8¼	8	8¼
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5½	5½	5½
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18 Chi&NW 6½s '36	15⅞	16	16
8 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2¼	2⅛	2¼
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13½	13½	13½
10 C R I & P 4s '88	13	13	13
9 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	92¼	91⅞	92⅛
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	91⅝	91¾
3 Childs Co 5s '43	32	31¼	32
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52	52	52
1 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Col F & I 5s '70	76	76	76
4 Col & So 4½s '80	25	25	25
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104¼	104¼
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104½	104½
1 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 ComlMackay.Inc '69 ww	36	35	35⅝
1 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Cowlth Ed cv 3½s '58	122¼	122¼	122¼
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅞	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109½	109½	109½
5 Contin'tal Oil 3¼s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
26 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	21¼	21	21⅛
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	22⅜	22	22⅜
6 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105	105	105
8 Del & Hudrfg 4s 43	51¾	51⅛	51¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104	104	104
1 D&RG 4s 36	7½	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det T Tun24½s 61	98	98	98
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20	20	20
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅞s 65	107½	107½	107½
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
10 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s 70	101⅜	101½	101⅜
25 Erie rfg 5s 67	14½	14¼	14¼
80 Erie-rfg 5s 75	69½	69¼	69½
19 Erie 1st 4s 95	27½	27	27½
11 Erie genlien 4s 96	23½	23½	23½
2 Fed L&T 5s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	105	104⅞	104⅞
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
6 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	54	54	54
5 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	105	104¾	105
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	75½	75	75
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Goth Silk Hos 5s 46	84	83	84
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	87½	87½	87½
18 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103	102⅞	102⅞
8 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94½	94	94½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80	80	80
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	68	68	68
3 Hock V 4½s'99 reg	120	120	120
14 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	30¼	29¾	30¼
11 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	45¼	45	45
4 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12	11¾	12
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	42	41⅞	42
31 Ill Cen 4s'53	41	40½	40½
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	46	45¾	46
22 Ill Cen 4¾s'6 6	41½	41⅛	41⅛
3 Ill Cen 5s'55	52	52	52
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s'50	73	73	73

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	46	45¾	46
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43	43	43
2 Indpls Un Ry 3½s'86	104½	104½	104½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105½	105½	105½
26 Interb R Tr 7s'32	77½	77⅝	77½
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	33⅜	33¼	33¼
35 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	81	81	81
1 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	7½	7½	7½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Int Paper 6s'55	103½	103	103½
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	27	26¾	26¾
27 Int T&T 5s'55	30	29¾	29¾
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	99	99	99
8 KCFtS&M24s'36 ct	30¾	30½	30¾
4 K C Term 4s'60	107½	107¼	107½
1 Keith (B F) 6s'46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Ky Ind T 4½s'61 st	71½	71½	71½
11 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	107	107	107
5 Kresge Found 3s'50	103	103	103
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	43½	43½	43½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	52	52	52
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
11 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	51	50¾	50¾
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
11 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
5 LehVal4½s2003asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 LehVal4½s2003asd reg	16	16	16
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18⅛	17⅞	17½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	123½	123½	123½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
8 Loews 3½s '46	103	103	103
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	94½	94½	94½
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125½	125½	125½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	101¼	101½
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84	84
11 Louis & N 3½s 'A '50	104	103½	104
1 Lou&NSoTM4s'52	83	83	83
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	74	74	74
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
5 McCrorySt rs3¼s'55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 McKess&Rob5½s'50	94½	94½	94½
10 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	23	23	23
5 MSP&SSMarie6s'38	4½	4½	4½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	14½	14½	14½
3 M-K-T 4½s'78	13	13	13
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24½	24½	24½
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	17½	17½	17½
15 Mo Pac 5s 77	17½	17¼	17½
5 Mo Pac 5s 78	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	17¼	17¼	17¼
12 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Mob&Ohio 5s 38 ct	41	41	41
4 Mob&O 4½s'68	34½	34	34⅛
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s 55A	50	50	50
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42⅞	42½	42⅞
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 NEng T&T 4½s61B	126¼	126⅛	126⅛
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	72¼	71	72¼
2 NY&Putnam 4s 93	50½	50½	50½
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59¾	59¾
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅞	54½	54½
2 NYC cn 4s 98	59	59	59
2 NYC 3¾s 46	82	82	82
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60	60	60
5 NYC&HR 4s '42	93½	93½	93½
20 NYC&HR 3½s'97	81	81	81
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	54	54	54
58 NYCh&StL 6s '41	81	80⅝	81
45 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	68	67½	67¾
68 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	58	57½	57½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85	85	85
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	52	52	52
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17½	17½
6 NYNH&H cli 6s '40	27½	27½	27½
18 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¼	16¾	16¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 YNH&H 3½s '54	14	14	14
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Trap B 6s '46 st	85	85	85
4 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¾	106⅝	106¾
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	62¾	62⅞
18 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55	54⅞	55
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
29 Nor Pac 4s '97	68⅞	68½	68½
1 Nor Pac '97 reg	65½	65½	65½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	44
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '76	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅛	108¾	108¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	98	98	98
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117¼	117¼	117¼
12 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
2 Para Ltd 4s 3s '55 ct	26	25¾	25¾
2 Pen Co 4s '63	104	103⅞	104
10 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90	90	90
19 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	97⅞	97½	97⅞
10 Pen RR 4s '48	113⅛	113	113⅛
18 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
22 Pen RR 3½s '52	86	85½	86
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅝	106½	106⅝
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3	3	3
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15¼	15	15
10 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	107	107
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71½	69¾	71½
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
6 Readg 4½s'97 B	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106	106	106
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99¾	99⅝	99¾
7 Republic Steel 4½s'56	100	100	100
7 Rio Gr Westlst4s'39	23	22⅝	22⅝
10 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	60½	60⅜	60½
1 StLIM&S 4sSR&G'33ct	59½	59½	59½
26 StL S F 5s '50 B	10	9¾	10
20 StLSF 5s '50 ct	9¾	9¼	9½
26 St L S F 4½s '78	9⅞	9½	9¾
10 StLSF4½s '78ct st	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	63½	63½	63½
17 Seab A Ln cn 6s '45	4⅛	4⅛	4½
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8½	8½	8½
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	40	40	40
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43¼	43	43
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¼	42½	42½
53 So Pac 4½s'69	43¼	42½	42½
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	41¼	41¼	41¼
39 So Pac 3¾s '46	51	50⅜	51
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
1 South Ry 6½s '56	79½	79½	79½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	76	76
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	89½	89½	89½
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	89½	89½	89½
10 South Ry purch 4s '56	57¾	57¼	57¾
21 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	101	101	101
8 Tex Corp 3s '65	104	103¾	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68	68	68
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19½	19	19
8 Third Ave 4s '60	56¾	56½	56¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	113	113
1 Un Pac 3½s '80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
27 Un Pac 3½s '71	97½	97⅜	97½
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	97½	97½	97½
10 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	66	66	66

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices did quite nicely last week, climbing to the highest levels seen since the recovery began from the May 15 break. The upturn broke through the "resistance level" of round 126 on the Dow-Jones industrial averages, and was the more surprising since it came just before a long weekend. It was on small volume, and it may not mean anything, but it considerably improves the outlook for a good autumn stock market. Now if they could break through the 130 level (and they're right under it) which would mean about a half-way recovery of the May market losses, things would look pretty hunky dory. September is generally a pretty good month for the stock market, so the chances seem good.

More and more, nowadays, stock prices depend on political and international news rather than the business news. The chief preoccupations of the Street remain the defense program, the excess profits tax, and the Battle of Britain. The news on the defense program seems to be a little more lively, the excess profits tax went through the House with a rush and may not take long in the Senate, despite its complexity; and once it is on the books there's quite a bit of business likely to come to life. And the Battle of Britain seems to be losing its prospect of disastrous outcome for Britain.

Business Outlook Good

The business news continues good. Steel operations last week hit a new high for 1940 at 91½ per cent, only a few points under the high of last November, and though this week will see a decline, it will be merely due to the holiday and some people are talking as though operations are going to climb further to equal the peak of last autumn.

There is some opinion round the Street that despite the defense program, normal business calculations can still be made, and one of these calculations is that steel operations above 90 per cent are a sell signal. It is said that the steel industry is still producing for inventory, either its own or its customers, and the steel in some places is piling into the sky. This thing could keep up for some months, but then an inevitable slide in steel operations—it is argued—is bound to come. People of this opinion say that the defense program isn't going to take as much steel as is generally thought. While it will require considerable for new plant construction, the actual amount of steel that goes into modern war machines is small compared with the cost of the machine. A $95,000,000 battleship, for example, takes only about 45,000 tons of steel of all kinds. At even $100 a ton, this steel in the raw is worth only $4,500,000, for the bulk of the value that goes into modern war machinery is in highly fabricated machinery. Even a tank costs about $1,000 a ton or more, of which hardly a tenth goes to the maker of the raw steel. And of course 50,000 airplanes wouldn't take 200,000 tons of steel. There remains the possibility that the psychological effect of the defense program will stimulate other consumption of steel. Maybe so and maybe not. There's a certain amount of skepticism here as to whether even such a program, barring closer threat of war than we have yet experienced, will over-ride the otherwise inexorable economic rule that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. After last fall's 94 per cent, steel operations fell off to 60 per cent, though there was no corresponding decrease in consumption. Now they've recovered to 91 per cent, without equivalent increase in consumption. They always move up and down; somebody always finds a reason.

Activity Increasing

However, it remains a fact that business activity is still gaining. Among the chief recent gainers are the cotton and wool textile people. Cotton textile gains from here, however, merely follow the usual two-year cycle. The wool top futures market has been quite active, enough in fact so that it sometimes approximates the turnover of the cotton exchange. Mill treasurers just don't bother to hedge nowadays, figuring that Mr. Wallace is doing it for them in the cotton loan program. In addition hedging has even been converted in some markets into an expensive luxury by the premium on the near over the far months. Example: a mill buys spots basis 9½ cents and covers with a hedge sale of March 1941 cotton at 8½ cents. By the time the March 1941 delivery comes round the March option has risen to 9½ cents and the mill takes a licking on its hedge.

Commodities had quite a nice little upturn last week. Wheat rose several cents on the prospect of a tight spot situation as most of the new crop is going into the new government loan. Hides have done very nicely, sugar firmed on the narrowing of the quota. However, these gains in most commodities can't go far on account of government holdings. Steers reached the highest level in three years.

The tax and procurement program in Washington gets more complicated. Congress in June authorized the navy to take over private plants, and in the recent appropriations bill struck the authorization out but it's still in effect and now the Senate has a new proposal along the same line. The House lowered the Vinson-Trammell profit limits to 7 and 8 per cent, but the Senate reversed it. The excess profits bill is so complicated that the experts who drew up illustrative examples got some of the answers right by wrong figuring, and obscured instead of illustrating other cases by failing to identify whether they were using statutory net income or income after taxes. This column was wrong last week in saying that the new Comptroller's ruling that the Government can pay for defense plant in five annual instalments beat a path round the amortization troubles. It won't help the manufacturer unless he gets the right to foreshorten his depreciation charges on a defense plant with a foreshortened life.

Sterling Goes Up

Free sterling has gone up to controlled sterling prices and been largely forgotten. For a time, actual Bank of England notes enjoyed a good market round $3.60, which is only about 40 cents under the controlled sterling level and the 40 cents goes for shipping and insurance. But now the British won't take their own notes, for fear they may be helping the Germans by buying back notes hoarded by the French, so the price of Bank of England notes here has dropped to $2.50 to $3 or whatever you can get and the larger the offering the poorer the market.

The new issues market isn't doing so well. The big railroad issue of a fortnight ago is still available and the Celanese offering was sticky. So not much in the way of new issues is expected in the near future. The Treasury can't seem to make its mind up whether to offer RFC notes first or defense notes, but it does still look as though an exchange offer would soon be made for the Dec. 15 maturity.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	81	80¾	80¾
2 Utah P&L 5s'44	102¼	102¼	102⅛
12 Wabash 1st 5s'39	42	41⅝	42
10 Wabash 2d 5s'39	13½	13½	13½
5 Walwrth 4s'55	69¾	69¾	69¾
6 Warren Bros 6s'41	35	35	35
4 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	88½	88	88
2 Westn Md 4s'52	84½	84½	84½
12 Western Un 5s'60	68⅛	68¼	68⅛
8 Western Un 4½s'50	66½	66½	66½
1 Wilson & Co 4s'55	105½	105½	105½
11 Wis Cen 4s'49	26	25¾	26
7 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¾	105¼	105¾
16 Young S&T cv 4s'48	104⅜	104¼	104⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s'45 A	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Arfgentine 4s'72 Feb	61⅜	61	61⅜
3 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	61	61	61
2 Argentine 4½s'48	79½	79½	79½
1 Argentine 4½s'71	67	67	67
10 Australia 5s'55	51½	51	51⅛
11 Australia 4½s'56	45½	45¼	45½
2 2 Belgium 7s'55	62½	62½	62½
1 Belgium 6s'55	64	64	64
2 Brazil 8s '41	14⅛	14	14
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 Budapest 6s '62	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Buen A 4¾s'77	46	44⅞	46
3 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	46	46	46
9 Canada 4s '60	90	89¾	90
16 Canada 3¼s'61	83	82	83
7 Canada 3s '68	80	79½	80
7 Canada 3s '67	80	79½	80
6 Canada 2½s '65	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Chile 6s '61 Janasd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11	11	11
20 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	20	20	20
2 Cuba 5½s'53	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Cuba 4½s'77	53	53	53
8 Denmark 6s '42	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
1 Denmark 4½s'62	35	35	35
14 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	28½	28¼	28¼
3 Italy 7s 1951	49	49	49
5 Japan 5½s'65	58	58	58
5 Milan City 6½s'52	30¼	29¾	29¾
10 N Sou Wales 5s 57	53¼	53	53¼
2 Norway 6s 43	46	46	46
4 Norway 4½s 65	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
11 Panama 5s63A st asd	53	52¼	53
1 Peru 7s 59	6½	6½	6½
4 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 60	10	10	10
7 Rome 6½s 52	32½

Full Text of President's Chickamauga Dam Speech

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address at the Chickamauga Dam celebration yesterday follows:

When I first passed this place, after my election but before my inauguration as President, there flowed here a vagrant stream, sometimes turbulent and in flood, always dark with the soil it had washed from the eroding hills. This Chickamauga Dam, the sixth in the series of mammoth structures built by the Tennessee Valley Authority for the people of the United States, is helping to give to all of us human control of the watershed of the Tennessee River in order that it may serve in full the purposes of men.

The chain of man-made inland seas may well be named "the Great Lakes of the South." Through them we are celebrating the opening of a new artery of commerce, new opportunities for recreation, relief from the desolation of floods, and new low-cost energy which has begun to flow to the homes and farms and industries in seven American states.

Labor's Heroic Role

This national holiday—Labor Day—has been appropriately selected, because in the miracle that man has wrought, labor has played a vital role. In all these seven years, in heat and in cold, men have drilled and blasted through solid rock, they have poured ton after ton of concrete and they have moved mountains of earth. They have worked with the strength of their hands, and they have operated complicated machinery with every modern skill.

Never once in this, the biggest consolidated construction job ever undertaken directly by the national government, has there been a substantial interruption to the continuance of your labors. This dam—all the dams built in this short space of years—stand as a monument to a productive partnership between management and labor, between citizens of all kinds working together in the public weal.

Collective bargaining and efficiency have proceeded hand in hand. It is noteworthy that the splendid new agreement between organized labor and the Tennessee Valley Authority begins with the words "the public interest in an undertaking such as the T. V. A. always being paramount. . . ."

Nation Pays Tribute

It is appropriate, therefore, that we recognize this signal achievement on the day when the whole nation pays tribute to labor's contribution to the democracy which we are now preparing to defend. To all of you, therefore—all of you who have contributed to make these structures possible throughout this beautiful valley—I extend the Nation's thanks.

Sorrow Over Opposition

The only note of sorrow that can properly be sounded on a great day like this lies in the misplaced emphasis which so many people have put on the objectives of the Government in building up this great Tennessee Valley project. It was at a press conference, which I held at Warm Springs, Ga., in January, 1933, after visiting the valley with that splendid fighting American, Senator George Norris of Nebraska, that I put his vision and mine into words. For many years, in different parts of the nation, I have been interested in what I called the problem of better land use, a problem which necessarily had to include existing facts of harmful land use.

In the watershed of the Tennessee River, therefore, I had come to consider the facts of devastating floods which had existed for many generations—floods that washed away houses and roads and factories; floods that took great tolls of human lives—floods which threatened the very security of Chattanooga itself and of many other communities on this river, on the Ohio and on the Mississippi.

I had studied the washing away of the wealth of soil on the main stem of the river, on its many main tributaries and up in the creeks and hills in the higher valleys. I had seen water commerce impeded by shoals and by winding variable channels. I had understood the waste of potential hydro-electric energy.

Of Practical Mind

I had seen forests denuded or burned—but worst of all, I had seen the splendid people living in parts of seven states fighting against nature instead of with nature.

Being of a practical turn of mind, I asked for figures relating to losses and figures to show the cost of stopping these losses.

My memory is that the engineers told me that from floods alone the average annual damage in the Tennessee Valley was about $25,000,000; that the top soil carried to the sea by annual floods averaged another $25,000,000 worth, that better farming and forestry could produce at least $25,000,000 a year more; and finally that a saving of $25,000,000 could be made by providing for and insisting on cheaper electric rates and a wider distribution of power. In other words, the complete development of the objectives of the Tennesseee Valley Authority would save, or in other words, gain for the people of the watershed $100,000,000 a year.

Half Billion Total Cost

On the other side of the ledger—the cost side—we would have to figure on a total final investment of about $500,000,000, including, of course, the taxes and amortization on the amount spent through a series of years—and including incidentally no watered stock. This total sum of dollars was to be spent for three major benefits.

The first related to the control of the water for better navigation, for the building of lakes, for the prevention of erosion and for the development of power. The second objective we had was the building back of soil fertility through research into phosphate fertilizers, the use of nitrate plant life and the diversification of crops, and the reforesting of millions of acres of land.

The third objective was to improve the social and economic life of these citizens with their co-operation—to plan with them for a greater diversification of human effort, to make a richer farm life, to add new industries, to give employment and to bring a larger return in cash each year to the average of our families.

To Continue Program

Today we see the progress that we have made, that we are making and that we propose to continue to make. We have come far along the road. In this valley, as in the nation, we do not propose to abandon the goal that is directly before our eyes either by sitting down or by going back.

These splendid changes have not come by compulsion—for thousands of farmers and thousands of townspeople have met together in the common effort. They have debated and discussed. Participating in the processes of their government, they have altered the looks of their towns. They have added fertilizer to their soil. They have improved their industries. No farmer was forced to join this conservation movement. No workman was compelled to labor here under onerous conditions, or for less than a rightful wage. No citizen has lost a single one of these human liberties we prize so highly in this democracy. This is a demonstration of what a democracy at work can do, of a people uniting in a war against waste and insecurity.

Glories in Achievement

There were and are those who maintain that the development of this enterprise that lies largely in this state is not a proper activity of government. As for me, I glory in it as one of the great social and economic achievements of the United States.

Today, we are facing a time of peril unmatched in the history of the nations of all the world. And because we are undertaking the total defense of our nation, the Tennessee Valley region has assumed, in addition to its own domestic betterment, its share of responsibility for national defense.

Already, and several years ahead of our carefully planned schedule, we are creating new plants which of necessity will use more power. I am glad, indeed, that in spite of partisan opposition, the Congress of the United States has overwhelmingly voted the necessary funds. That money is now at work.

New defense industries are more safe from attack in this region behind the mountains than if they were located on our more exposed borders. It is, therefore, good for our safety to develop further and to use the natural resources and the manpower of this region.

Must Retain Gains

In that development, let us always remember that we must and shall retain the great gains that have been made for human social security in recent years. We propose, indeed, not to retain them alone but to improve and extend them. Most assuredly we are determined neither to repeal them nor to weaken them.

We understand now what we did not understand in 1917 and 1918—that the building up of army and navy equipment and the training of men to use it ought not to result in a waste of our natural resources, and at the same time ought not to break down the gains of labor or the maintenance of living wages.

We are seeking the preparedness of America not against the threat of war or conquest alone, but in order that preparedness be built to assure American peace that rests on the well-being of the American people.

Let us, therefore, today dedicate this dam and these lakes to the benefit of all the people, the prosperity they have stimulated, the faith they have justified, the hope they have inspired, the hearts that they encourage—the total defense of the United States of America.

School Children Assured of Milk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Plenty of milk is assured for the Florida children who will participate in the hot school lunch program sponsored by the State Welfare Board this coming term.

Fifty carloads of evaporated milk has been allocated to the surplus commodity division for distribution during the next nine months, according to recent announcement of Charles L. Cranford, director of the division.

The 2,400,000 cans will be supplied at the rate of three cans per month to each of the 100,000 children who are on the rolls for participation.

In addition to the evaporated milk allocated for school usage, 11 cars have been set aside for early general distribution among commodity clients.

Nazis Prepared To Block Reds In Ruman Area

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day that a joint committee had fixed a frontier line of about 868 miles in Poland.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 3 (AP)—German motorized divisions are to take over on Sept. 15 protection of Rumania's South Bucovina border, newly formed by Rumania's cession of North Bucovina to Soviet Russia, informed sources said today.

This first line of defense against the possibility of any further Russian penetration in that area, they said, will be centered at Vatra Donei, with Rumania's own forces dropping back to form a second line in the vicinity of Piatra Neant.

The reported date for German forces to take over is two days after Hungarian occupation of Northern Transylvania, ceded by Rumania under the Axis' dictate, is slated to be completed.

Both Rumanian Government and semi-official German sources said strong Nazi forces would be supplemented by some Italians as a token of Axis collaboration in the guarantees given King Carol's country in the Vienna arbitration last week.

Troubled conditions in Northern Transylvania continued with clashes for possession of communications, railway stations, and barracks reported in some places between armed Hungarian groups and Rumanian gendarmes and police.

Plans for military resistance against transfer to Hungary continued in Northern Transylvania despite stern warnings.

Gen. Ian Antonescu has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Transylvanian units and released from the monastery where he was confined after organizing armed opposition to the Government after the Russian occupation of Bessarabia.

It was uncertain, however, whether he would side with Gen. Ion Dargolina, who sent word to Bucharest that he and his men would resist to the end although Rumanian troops are under orders to withdraw in preparation for Hungary's entrance into Transylvania Thursday.

A similar message came from Gen. Michael Corniciu, former Minister of War, who also is stationed on the Transylvania frontier.

At Cluj, ancient capital of Transylvania, the Rumanian peasant leader, Dr. Juliu Maniu, ardent opponent of the cession agreement dictated at Vienna last week by Germany and Italy, was reported to be rallying his followers for armed resistance to the Hungarians.

At Brasov, scene of considerable week-end disorders, thousands of persons knelt in the public square and took an oath pledging hostility to those who had acquiesced in the agreement.

Hastily organized armed Transylvanians seized communications, transportation services and strategic military posts at Sighet, Stau Mare, and other towns in the affected territory.

Bucharest itself appeared calmer after the week end of disturbances, but troops still patrolled the streets and kept a close guard on King Carol's Palace.

The Government, apparently spurred by a semi-official German threat to occupy all of Rumania with Nazi troops unless anti-Axis agitation is curbed, announced that 281 "alarmists" had been sentenced to concentration camps. The round-up was continuing.

Unconfirmed reports said two units of Nazi motorized troops already were poised at the frontier near Sighet.

Ion Lugajanu, Parliament member, former Minister to Rome and editor of a leading Bucharest newspaper, was released yesterday after being held in jail overnight. His newspaper, defying Government censorship, published a long account of the disorders of Sept. 1, in which German, Italian, and Hungarian property was destroyed and scores of persons were injured.

There were reports meanwhile that Soviet Russia had sent a note to Berlin asking clarification of a German guarantee to protect Rumania against further territorial encroachments, made at Vienna in return for Rumania's agreement to cede Northern Transylvania to Hungary.

The note was said to have been the subject of a conference which the German Minister to Rumania, Wilhelm Fabricius, held yesterday with the new Russian Minister to Bucharest, Arkedy I. Levrentieft.

King Carol's Palace, all public buildings and the Italian and German legations in Bucharest remained under heavy guard during the day.

Hundreds of thousands of Rumanian troops were reported withdrawing from the Transylvania frontier, although one division commander still insisted his men would fight rather than vacate.

Disorders at Brasov forced cancellation of German automobile races for which German Minister and other Nazi dignitaries were present.

Speakers demanded to know what happened to the so-called "Carol defense line," now abandoned to Hungary, and "what happened to the billions of leis taken from the peasants to build Rumanian defenses which we are not permitted to use."

Trains leaving Transylvania were packed with peasants and primitive mountaineers.

In Bucharest the massed guards were augmented by armored cars patrolling the streets with machine guns protruding from their turrets.

Riot-dispersing sprinkler systems were manned by soldiers and gendarmes with fixed bayonets and belts heavily laden with gas shells.

Safe Driving Wins Scholarship

Wide World

Ford Good Drivers League Champion

Gene M. Kennard (right) of Evansville, Ind., receives $5,000 university scholarship from Edsel Ford at the Ford Exhibit of the New York World's Fair

1,000 a Month Mark Passed As U. S. Airplanes Are Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The United States has passed an important milestone on the road to an adequate national defense, having now reached a production of roughly 1,000 warplanes a month, according to the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Predicting a rapidly accelerating growth in American aerial strength, the Commission reports that the next three months will see an intensive tooling of airplane factories and that the Nation should have a monthly capacity of 2,000 planes by early next year. This monthly capacity should rise to 3,000 planes by the end of 1941, it adds.

Meanwhile, more important defense developments are foreshadowed with the report that three major Bolivian tin producers are either in the United States or will arrive here shortly. Although the Commission has made no announcement, it is assumed here that Edward R. Stettinius, head of the Commission's raw materials procurement division, will confer with the Bolivians on the establishment, automobile factories will need the new machine tools they have. By and large, they are set up to handle automobile size units and automobiles turn out 100 horsepower, while airplane plants turn out 1,600 horsepower. Therefore, they would have to wait for the machinery before they really could start production.

"But the automobile industry is turning out a great number of small pieces for the aircraft industry. The companies specializing in the manufacture of valves, for instance, can turn out airplane valves in addition to their present automobile valves."

The report then went on to stress that it is a lengthy and difficult job to manufacture all the tools and machines needed to produce the tremendous volume of military and naval equipment which the United States is now ordering. Declaring that these machines are being produced in an increasingly rapid flow, the Commission warned against undue optimism regarding the possible speed of American rearmament and undue pessimism as to the size of the task before the nation.

Tin Supplies

At present the United States receives more than four-fifths of its tin from the East Indies and about one-tenth from Great Britain, thus making the country dependent upon sources whose freedom is now under direct threat of extinction. Practically all tin imported by the United States is refined either in the country of origin or in English smelters. Since it is believed that Bolivia, the world's second greatest tin producer, could supply American needs, there have been frequent discussions here on the possibility of smelting it here, as was done during the World War.

Leading American ore men have recently had extended conversations with Commission officials on the quick establishment of smelters for various ores, not now smelted here in sufficient quantity.

The Commission's air production report stressed the fact that there is no current need to turn automobile plants over to plane production.

Need Their Tools

"In the first place, the country still needs automobiles for private use, and in the second place, we are going to need plenty of automobiles and truck units for our national defense program," the report said.

"And when it comes to equip-

Industry

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dications of public approval of compulsory service are expected to speed the bill on its way.

At the same time, however, there is a report in the Senate that its Finance Committee may take some time with the excess profits tax bill, which is complicated in the extreme and about which there are many conflicting views. Despite this, however, congressional leaders believe that the bill will be out of Committee and will have passed the Senate within the next two weeks and that the national defense industry will then have full green light ahead.

G. O. P. Queries Expense of Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A senatorial investigation has been demanded by Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of the Republican National Committee, to determine if President Roosevelt's trip to the Tennessee Valley was paid for out of public funds. "Is the cost of his special train and his staff of aides being charged to the United States treasury, or as it should be, to the Democratic National Committee?" Mr. Martin asked yesterday in a statement.

Stephen Early, White House secretary aboard the President's special train, said—"It is a non-political trip."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke yesterday at Chickamauga, Tenn., dedicating a dam in the TVA system, and Mr. Martin contended that the speeches were political—a part of the President's campaign for re-election.

Ecuador Inducts New President, Unity Advocate

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 3 (AP)—Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, liberal and advocate of Pan-American co-operation, was inaugurated President of Ecuador Sept. 1 for a four-year term. He succeeds Acting President Cordova.

Dr. Arroyo del Rio, who campaigned on a platform promising a progressive, democratic government, is a former President of the Senate and served as Chief Executive for a few days in November, 1939, following the passing of President Aurelio Narvaez.

He resigned shortly afterward, paving the way for an election Jan. 11-12, in which he defeated José Maria Velasco Ibarra, a former President, by a two-to-one majority.

Señor Velasco Ibarra led a short-lived uprising the day following the elections, when a group of aviation officers attempted to seize the Guayaquil military airport.

Arrested, Señor Velasco Ibarra was released on condition that he leave the country and he went to Colombia.

Members of Dr. Arroyo del Rio's cabinet are: Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez, Interior Minister; Julio Tobar Donoso, Forign Affairs; Guillermo Bustamante, Education; Vicente Illingworth Santistevan Elizalde, Defense; Carlos Andrade Marin, Labor and Social Welfare; Rodrigo Vela, Agriculture, and Ricardo Chiriboga Villa Gomez, Secretary-General of Administration.

Wide World

Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio

The new President of Ecuador who was inaugurated for a four-year term on Sept. 1. The election of Dr. Arroyo del Rio on Jan. 12 had to be confirmed by a recount of the returns after the Ecuadorian Congress convened on Aug. 10. He is a Liberal Radical and succeeds the late Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Marvaez.

Transylvania Severed by Axis In Move to Pacify Hungary

Continued from Page 1

been asked about this partitioning. Today mothers, fathers and children are streaming from cities, towns and villages into a distracted, frightened Rumania, that has neither homes, sustenance nor future for them, but they were not asked by any government as to their desires.

However, even if the Transylvanians had been asked what future relations with neighboring states they wished for their country they would probably have given a very confused answer—because their area is very confused. It has been called the "land of three nations"; more accurately it may be considered the land of four nations: of Rumanians, Hungarians, Germans, Jews.

Land of Mixed Leanings

A Rumanian authority states that of the 5,500,000 inhabitants of what we may call Greater Transylvania, meaning the whole territory taken from Hungary after 1918, 58 per cent are Rumanians, 24 per cent Hungarians, 10 per cent Germans and 4 per cent Jews. A British student, C. A. Macartney, who is one of the best authorities on this part of Europe and very well disposed toward Hungary's claims, says there are from 1,100,000 to 1,300,000 Hungarians there. His estimate practically agrees with the Rumanian one.

For many reasons, exact statistics are impossible. For example, the child of a Hungarian father and Rumanian mother might consider himself either a Hungarian or a Rumanian. Many people change nationality allegiances for political reasons. Thousands of Transylvanians who 20 years ago considered themselves Hungarians, are now fanatical German Nazis. Scores of thousands of Transylvanians speak two or three languages, as fluently as a mother tongue. Religious affiliation also plays a vital role. So nationality boundaries fluctuate.

However, it is certain that by far the largest part of the Transylvanians are Rumanians; then come Hungarians; after that Germans and finally Jews.

Boundaries Difficult

Still, even if it were definitely ascertained that there are 3,200,000 Rumanians, 1,400,000 Hungarians and 600,000 Germans, no geographical boundary could be drawn among these groups—any more than geographical boundaries could be drawn between Jews and non-Jews in New York City, between Irish and non-Irish in Boston, Germans and non-Germans in Cincinnati. The ethnical groups in Transylvania are very much mixed up.

For instance, there are four different categories of Hungarians. About half live in the mountains in the extreme eastern part of the province and are called Szeklers, about a fifth live along the extreme western border, 200 miles distant, a fifth live in the cities scattered throughout the area, the rest are peasants or land workers.

The Rumanians, in contrast, are largely peasants. They have lived for centuries on the land surrounding the cities dominated by the Hungarians. They were serfs, serving high-living Hungarian lords. The Germans are both peasants and city people. One group of them, the Saxons, are especially advanced, with high social and cultural standards.

Well Ahead of Neighbors

In view of this ethnical heterogeneity one might be inclined to expect that Transylvania would be a backward, hopeless, disconsolate land. But that is not the case. In religion, commerce, industry, education it has been ahead of most neighboring lands. Its agriculture is well advanced in many areas, it has excellent cities and a spirit of self-respect has long marked the people.

The Transylvanians consider themselves superior to any of their Balkan neighbors and even ahead of Hungary. They are characterized by initiative, enterprise and vigor. Transylvanian Magyars consider themselves the ablest of all Magyars and have distinguished themselves at many places during many generations. Transylvanian Germans stand very high among all Germans and Transylvanian Rumanians consider themselves decidedly the cream of that nation.

With such people inhabiting a land that is very beautiful, quite fertile and comparatively rich, Transylvania might be a happy, prosperous place. Indeed it often has been. For many decades it was a leading principality in Eastern Europe. It was long autonomous, was managed by forceful leaders and in the face of both Hapsburg and Turkish foes retained more independence and order than most neighboring regions. Not until 1867 was its partial independence completely swallowed up — then by Hungary. It remained a part of that kingdom until 1918, when the local Rumanians launched a revolution and united it with Rumania.

Reoccupation Under Way

Now the northern half is to be brought back to Hungary. The reoccupation seems to have begun.

This division of Hungary is not along strictly ethnographical lines, for that would be impossible. However, a majority of the Hungarians have been restored to Hungary, along with an almost equal number of Rumanians, some Germans and many Jews. A majority of the Transylvanian Germans remain in Rumania along with many Hungarians and more than half of the Transylvanian Rumanians.

The more fertile areas remain in Rumania; a fairly large part of the wild, mountainous regions fall to Hungary. The existing main railway lines have been fairly equally divided between the two countries. Generally speaking this partitioning imposed by the Axis powers, exclusively for their own interests, is no worse than most others would be, for no just partitioning of an indivisible whole is possible.

This is not a definite solution. That is dramatically shown by the fact that the Reich has had to guarantee it. It is an unnatural solution that must be maintained by force. The Reich knows that and is preparing to use force. This partitioning was not made for the sake of Transylvania, Hungary, or Rumania.

The local people can only suffer. Already scores of thousands are fleeing. The whole Rumanian intelligentsia must leave. Rumanian nationalism in the area taken over by the Hungarians will not be tolerated. The Magyars, who before the Fascists and Nazis were Europe's most pronounced nationalists, are not tolerant toward the nationalism of others.

Trade and economic relations in Transylvania will be completely deranged, with cities separated from their hinterlands and markets torn from buyers or sellers. The agricultural land, which was distributed among Transylavanian peasants by Rumania's sweeping reforms, may be given back to the Hungarian nobles.

Transylvania has very often been an object of strife between warring empires. Its fate has dependend on the fate of mightier neighbors. This rôle has again been imposed upon it. This partitioning was a war measure and its fate will depend entirely on the outcome of the war. This new boundary will probably resemble old trenches.

Wallace Thinks South Near Low Cotton Acreage

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, who resigned as Secretary of Agriculture to become the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, said yesterday he thought the South had almost reached the minimum for its cotton acreage.

"I think the South's cotton acreage had to be reduced," he said in an address prepared for a "non-political" appearance at the American Negro Exposition. "But we can't cut much further. If we do, we stop dieting and begin starvation.

"Already too many people are trying to make a living on southern farms and the situation has been made worse by the increasing trend toward mechanization.

"The situation is serious, but I don't believe at all that it is hopeless. With an ordinary amount of common sense, we can solve the cotton problem and other problems too. Our problem is simple by comparison with the problems of some other countries that lack natural resources. We have almost everything we need. Our problem is to make use of what we have."

Virginians Summoned To Defend Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A proclamation designating Sept. 2 through Sept. 8 as a week for Virginia citizens to rededicate themselves to the principles of liberty, justice, and equality as established by their forebears has been issued by Gov. James H. Price.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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LONDON — Large divan room, redecorated, South aspect; basin, H. and C., inclusive terms of meals as desired; personal attention. 134 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WESTern 1929.

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N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50; single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA 3-3310.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Caption Contest

F. Pierce Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Aug. 19:

"A Study in Black and White"

Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Antoinette Babson, Chicago
Mrs. Edith Blend, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Ima Wright Brown, Los Angeles.
Mrs. Luella Clewell, Wichita, Kans.
Carmen W Cox, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. D. F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Mrs. Percy E. Demmons, Thomaston, Me.
Georgia Eldridge, Highland Park, Mich.
Mrs. Margaret Francis, Collinsville, Ill.
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Polly Gay Greenberger, Okeechobee, Fla.
Thuaneida Heckel, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. C. Hermann, Hempstead, N. Y.
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Roy Kenworthy, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. J. M. Kiser, Teague, Texas.
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Sara Pugh, Reading, Pa.
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Mrs. Fred R. Waldron, Terre Haute, Ind.
Julie Allen Watson, Wallingford, Conn.
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City.
Madeline Wilson, New York.
Lulu Mae Worthing, Oakfield, Wis.

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D. L. Fisher, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edna M. Garrett, Monterey, Calif.
Ruth Hochreiter, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Elsa H. Keith, Montebello, Calif.
Hilda C. Metzendorf, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Catherine O'Brien, Rockland, Me.
Ralph Reiner, Cleveland.
Nelle M. Riggs, Vancouver, Wash.
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"Baa-k to Baa-k"

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"Salt and Pepper"

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Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Joyce Teepe, Detroit.

"Brothers Under the Skin"

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J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Mildred Wentworth, South Portland, Me

"Day and Night"

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Toddy Greenberger, Okeechobee, Fla.

"Just Kids"

Norman Harrington, Natick, Mass.
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.
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"Contentment"

A. A. Jesse, Washington, D. C.
Gertrude A. Richards, Baltimore.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Budisteanu, Radu (rä′-dōō bōō′-dē-shtyä′-nōō)—Rumanian Minister of Culture.

Degrelle, Léon (lā′-ôN′ dē-grĕl′) — Belgium's Rexist leader, recently released from prison.

Foynes (foinz)—Airport in Ireland from which service to United States has been restored.

Penaranda, Enrique (ān-rē′-kā pā′-nyä-rän′-dä) — President of Bolivia.

Priboianu, Mihail (mē′-hä-ēl′ prē′-bô-yä′-nōō)—Rumanian Minister of Armaments.

Quezon, Manuel L. (mä-nwāl′ kā′-sōn) — President of the Philippines.

Silva, Pietro (pyā′-trō sēl′-vä) —Italian historian, and author of the well-known "Il Mediterraneo."

Tabouis, Geneviève (zhēn-vyâv′ tà′-bwē′)—Former foreign editor of L'Oeuvre of Paris.

Trevino, Gen. Manuel Pérez (mä-nwāl′ pā′-rās trā-vē′-nyō) —Mexican politician who is leading a newly formed Anti-Communist Mexican Revolutionary Party.

Willeke, Willem (vil′-ĕm vil′-ĕ-kĕ)—Dutch cellist who appeared with the South Mountain Quartet at Berkshire Music Festival.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cluj (klōōzh) — Capital of Transylvania demanded by Hungary in the territory to be ceded by Rumania.

Guerrero (gĕr - rā′ - rō)— Mexican stronghold of Gen. Juan Andreau Almazan.

Haugesund (hou′-gĕ-sōōn)— Norwegian port where British recently bombed two German transports.

Turnu-Severin (tōōr′ - nōō sĕ-vē-rēn′) — Rumanian city where Hungarian - Rumanian negotiations took place.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Howard N. Findley, New York — William H. Griepé, Bucyrus, Ohio — Howard N. Findley

Pets From the Monitor Camera Club's Album

Where Would You Find—

1. Lake Chad?
2. The 17 Mile Drive ?
3. Tin Pan Alley?
4. The capital of Oklahoma?
5. A balalaika?
6. Mount Osorno?
7. The Rip Van Winkle Bridge?
8. Tundra?
9. The site of the Franklin Printing Press?
10. Panama hats made?

(Answers appear on this page)

Answers

1. A lake in the Sudan, Central Africa; area, 10,000 sq. miles in the dry season, 50,000 sq. miles in the wet.
2. A scenic highway on the Monterey Peninsula, California.
3. A section of New York City from which many of the popular tunes of the day emanate.
4. Oklahoma City.
5. A Russian guitar-like musical instrument.
6. A volcano in Chile, active in the last century; 7,200 feet.
7. It joins Catskill and Hudson, New York, over the Hudson River.
8. A rolling treeless plain of arctic North America and Siberia.
9. Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts; here Benjamin Franklin learned the printer's trade from his brother.
10. Ecuador, South America, is the chief center for making these famous hats; so called because they are shipped into the United States through the Panama Canal region.

Daily Quotation

NOTHING will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.— SAMUEL JOHNSON.

In Lighter Vein

Sweet Music

Joe: "What is a harmonica?"
Jim: "Corn on the cob set to music."—Long Beach Sun.

Just So

The dear old lady expressed the spirit of the day, whether intentionally or unintentionally, when she said that she could get along very well without the necessities of life, but she just couldn't be reconciled to get along without the luxuries.—Rays of Sunshine.

He Took Soup

Why London restaurants print their menus in French has mystified some of our most recent French visitors—particularly when not all waiters, and few waitresses, understand the language.

The other day M. Pierre Cot, former Air Minister of France, was lunching at a London restaurant. He chose to begin his lunch with "oeuf froid," and, for the benefit of the waitress, translated it, asking for "cold egg."

"Sorry, no cold eggs," said the waitress. "It's hot eggs on the menu."

M. Cot, who speaks good English, though rather slowly, broke into voluble French, finishing up by reiterating in English that "oeuf froid" could mean only cold egg.

The waitress listened patiently, then said: "I can't help that, sir. It's hot egg—I know, because I've seen it."

M. Cot decided on soup.—London Evening Standard.

Complimentary?

Mother: "Junior is getting more like you every day."

Father (absently): "What's he done now?"

Greens

He wore plus-fours and carried a large assortment of golf-clubs.

"Yes," he said to the girl in the train. "I've had an awful day. Rained all the morning, and the greens by lunch-time were in a shocking state."

"Really?" said the girl. "We had asparagus, but that wasn't very good, either."—Tit-Bits.

"This little number is positively guaranteed to stop traffic."

Daily Anecdote

Invariably

Once on a lecture tour Capt. Ian Hay, of World War fame, stopped in a small-town barber shop to have his hair cut.

"Stranger?" asked the barber.

"Yes," replied Hay. "Anything going on here tonight?"

"Well," said the barber, "there's a war lecture by an Englishman; but if you go you'll have to stand up, for all the seats are sold out."

"Now isn't that provoking!" exclaimed Hay in mock disgust. "Every time I attend one of that chap's lectures I have to stand up."

Brevities

Detroit News: On the occasion of the sixth birthday, the young Dionnes tasted cake for the first time. Translated, that chorus in French was "Why doesn't somebody tell us these things?"

Indianapolis News: A sixteen-year-old boy who can speak more than 600 words a minute has been declared the champion, but maybe he hasn't been in competition with an eighteen-year-old girl who has been reading about the fur coat sales.

Humorist: A film writer says that when John Barrymore plays John Barrymore in The Great Profile this will be the first time a film star has played himself. Although, of course, there have been many pictures in which famous historical characters have played the part of George Arliss.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Beam of Light Can Carry Music and Speech?

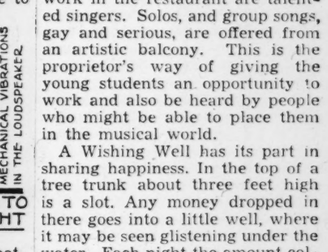
It savors more than a little of present-day magic to think of orchestral music, songs, and speech being transmitted by a beam of light. The way in which this talking and music-making light may be produced is, briefly, as follows:

The sound to be sent by light may be cut on a phonograph record. The record is put on a turntable and a phonograph needle in a pick-up arm travels in the groove or cutting in the usual way. The vibrations set up in the needle cause variations in the strength of an electric current.

This current is then sent through a device known as a "light valve" located in the path of the beam of light. The light valve causes the amount of light transmitted to vary directly with the variations in the current.

The pulsating beam of light is aimed so that it falls on photo-electric cells in a receiving cabinet some distance away. The photoelectric cells contain selenium, a metal which is less resistant to the flow of electricity in the light than in the dark. The variations of the beam of light are thus changed back to variations in electrical current.

These current variations are slight, so they must be amplified by vacuum tubes, much as broadcast signals in a radio receiver are amplified, and then changed to vibrations in a loud speaker. These mechanical vibrations give rise to sound waves and we near whatever was recorded on the pronograph record.


MECHANICAL VIBRATION OF PHONOGRAPH NEEDLE
CHANGED TO VARIATIONS IN ELECTRIC CURRENT
CAUSES VARIATIONS IN INTENSITY OF BEAM OF LIGHT
THESE ARE CHANGED TO VARIATIONS IN ELECTRIC CURRENT
THEN AMPLIFIED AND CHANGED TO MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS IN THE LOUDSPEAKER
STEPS IN CAUSING SOUND TO TRAVEL ON A BEAM OF LIGHT

That the sound actually was in the beam of light may be shown by intercepting the beam with the open hand or other means. The sound will cease whenever the flow of light is cut off, and will be renewed the instant the light barrier is removed.

You may possibly have seen a form of sound-traveling-on-light demonstrated without realizing it, for music, song, and speech ride a beam of light, in theaters where sound-on-film motion pictures are exhibited, the beam of light being made to pulsate by variations in the shape or capacity of the sound track on the film.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Golden Rule in Business

Los Angeles

In this city is a restaurant whose proprietor believes in the Golden Rule. Although not its business name, so much of good has grown from this enterprise and so many lives are benefited daily that it is generally known as the Golden Rule restaurant. At the top of the attractive green folder published weekly and distributed freely under the title "Food 4 Thot," is the motto, "We pray our humble service be measured not by gold, but by the Golden Rule."

Although this is a cafeteria, attentive waiters and waitresses assist the patrons, combining efficiency and courtesy. The food is wholesome, attractively served and inexpensive. If a person is low on funds, a "subsistence" meal will be sold for five cents. There is almost a continual concert, for besides an organist, many of the young men and women who work in the restaurant are talented singers. Solos, and group songs, gay and serious, are offered from an artistic balcony. This is the proprietor's way of giving the young students an opportunity to work and also be heard by people who might be able to place them in the musical world.

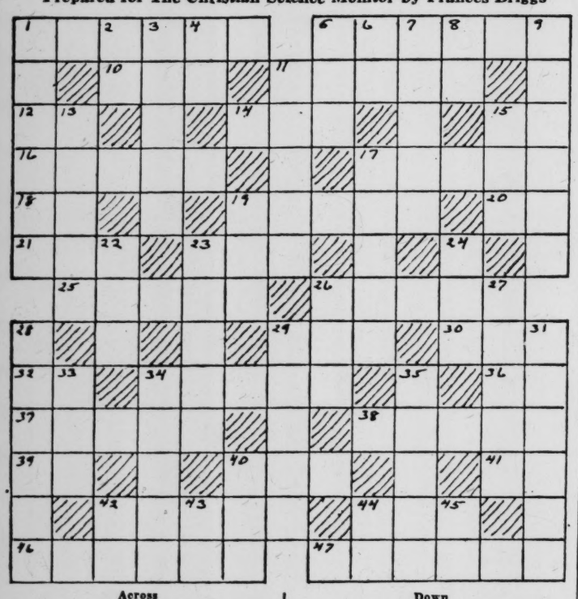
A Wishing Well has its part in sharing happiness. In the top of a tree trunk about three feet high is a slot. Any money dropped in there goes into a little well, where it may be seen glistening under the water. Each night the amount collected in this well is doubled by the proprietor and used in some way to benefit mankind.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the LORD *thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.* — DEUT. 31:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country is scene of Meyerbeer's "The Huguenots"?
5—Who was an Old Testament prophet?
10—What animal was held in veneration by ancient Egyptians?
11—What is a photograph, as of a part of a motion picture, used for advertising?
12—Where is Pocatello (abbr.)?
14—_____ City is in Indiana.
15—Exist.
16—The haka is a dance, shrub, or shark —which?
17—_____ City is in Oklahoma.
18—What is symbol for silver?
19—The 88th Psalm is ascribed to whom?
20—What is half an em?
21—What word is sometimes coupled with "hither"?
23—What is Tucker's first name in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
25—Opposite of day.
26—Praxiteles was what?
29—Lily of the valley is birth flower for what month?
30—What is a peruke?
32—Concerning.
34—Who is a character in opera "Salome"?
36—What is a lake of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan?
37—What was Victor Hugo's middle name?
38—Shakespeare claims that all the world's a what?
39—Article.
40—What is sometimes used in opposition to word "to"?
41—Who is one canonized by church (abbr.)?
42—What story heroine do you associate with Martha Farquharson Finley?
44—Would you pet, row, or don a mona?
46—What strong man was born at Zorah in Dan?
47—The Ogpu serve as secret service what?

Down

1—Who was Robinson Crusoe's servant?
2—What suffix means "having"?
3—What is a manufacturing city of France on Meuthe River?
4—What is the Nutmeg State (abbr.)?
5—In speaking of Biblical Jogbehah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
6—What is a river of China?
7—What is a manufacturing city of Illinois?
8—What is symbol for illinium?
9—Who wrote "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers"?
11—Where was Nathaniel Hawthorne born?
13—Who was national god of Philistines?
15—In golf, a score of one stroke on a hole is what?
17—What is name of a mountain of North central Colorado?
19—_____ Springs is a city of South Dakota.
22—In Teutonic mythology, a water sprite is called what?
23—How many acts in "Die Meistersinger"?
24—Shakespeare's Shylock is what?
26—The spy Geuel was from what tribe?
27—What is a county of southeastern New York?
28—Who were Caligula's subjects?
29—Who wrote "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?
31—Gounod's "Faust" is based on drama by whom?
33—What is a punkah?
34—Cotswolds are what?
35—What actress is sister to John and Lionel?
40—Would a ronquil have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
42—What is the square of the body of a type?
43—Kipling wrote "Just _____ Stories."
44—What is longest river in Italy?
45—Palm lily is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

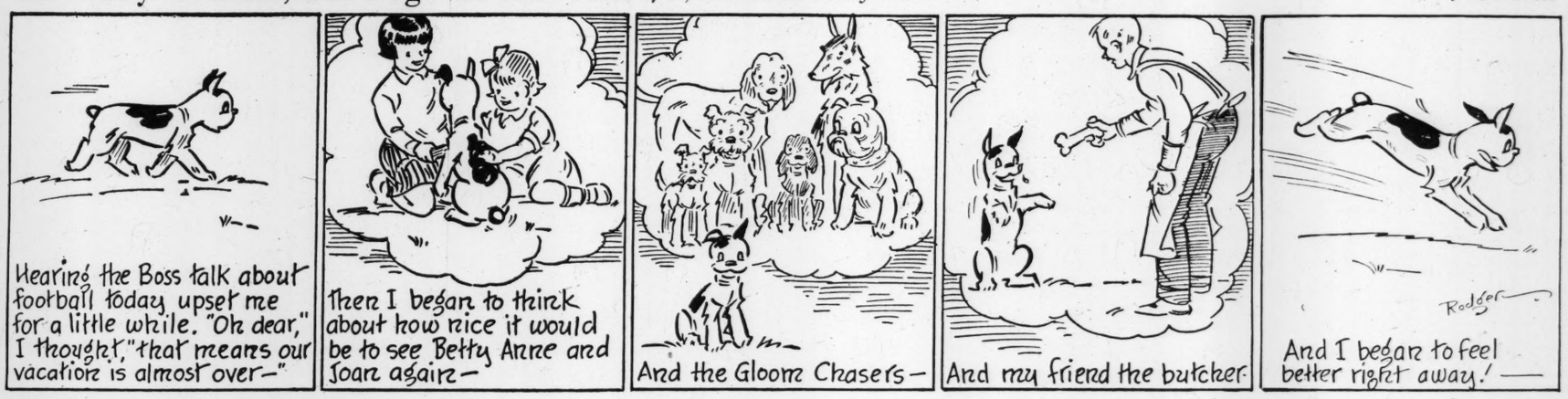
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Passed 100 Per Cent*

By LE PELLEY

HURRY TUBBY... YOU DON'T WANT TO BE LATE THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL—
I CAN'T MAKE MY FEET MOVE ANY FASTER
SAY YOUNG FELLOW — I'VE A LOAD OF ICE CREAM FOR MISS TRIMBLE'S ROOM AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL... KNOW WHERE IT IS ?
THAT'S MY ROOM
SCHOOL WAS NEVER LIKE THIS WHEN I WAS A BOY !
I GUESS IT'S TO CELEBRATE THE FIRST DAY...
SMILEY WILEY ICE CREAM
HOW DID YOU DO IN SCHOOL TODAY ?
I DID ALL RIGHT, MOM... I SERVED THE ICE CREAM !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now That I Think of It, It Will Be Pretty Nice!*

By RODGERS


Hearing the Boss talk about football today upset me for a little while. "Oh dear," I thought, "that means our vacation is almost over—"
Then I began to think about how nice it would be to see Betty Anne and Joan again—
And the Gloom Chasers—
And my friend the butcher
And I began to feel better right away!—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Lecture Tour*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE WALKING UP THE TRAIL, I FOUND A POINTED STONE UPON THE GROUND.
"WHY THIS," PROFESSOR WIDGEON SAID, "MUST BE AN ANCIENT ARROW-HEAD.
AND HERE'S A PIECE OF POTTERY; IT WAS AN OLLA ONCE," SAID HE.
"AND WHAT IS THIS WE'RE PASSING BY?" "CLIFF DWELLINGS!" I HEARD WIDGEON CRY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense Means Work

With the United States launching on a tremendous defense program there are encouraging signs that Americans are gaining fresh appreciation of the necessity for mutual sacrifices. Labor Day statements by the President and by the heads of the great labor organizations, all reflected in some degree the understanding that work and more work is the prime requisite in effective defense measures. Mr. Roosevelt certainly voiced well the public's thought when he said that this year Labor Day calls for something beyond formal observances: "It demands the dedication of labor, management, farmers and the Government to a common purpose."

In times when various groups within the Nation have been taught to think too much in terms of their own particular economic interest it may be well to consider America also as a great family, having a paramount common interest. More than one family, meeting adversity, has come into closer unity and new strength. In such cases it often happens that every member develops new powers and finds greater happiness. Almost daily the dispatches from London indicate that this is what has happened in Great Britain.

It can happen in America even without the desperate pressures of war. Devotion of citizens—whether they be of this group or that—to the great common purpose of revivifying and defending democracy can bring new strength and joy to all. It is even possible that standards of living can be lifted instead of lowered by the effort given to defense. But that means more work. It means either longer hours or more enthusiastic labor. It means more cooperative and ingenious management. It means more understanding of business by Government and more effort to promote employment.

Everyone who has been a member of a family knows that successful families are not built on an attitude which says, "I will contribute only my exact share and no more to this enterprise; everyone else has got to make precisely as much sacrifice as I do, or I'll hold back." Usually it is the mother, sometimes the father, who saves the family by giving an example of unstinting, ungrudging service. But when even one member does that the family holds together and succeeds. The key usually is love and devotion to the purpose of the family.

If the members of the great American family can awaken to the paramount importance of the national purpose they will find that essential love which grows by sacrifice—and win a success beyond anything yet imagined.

Speeding Defense

Washington officials are to be commended on changes and rulings already made in order to get the defense program off the ground. Among these are the "letters of intention" now offered to prospective contractors where new construction is to be begun before Congress approves the five-year amortization clause, and the ruling by the Comptroller General that the Government may pay for new construction in five annual installments and separately from the unit price of armaments delivered.

Congress should hurry to take out further kinks which have appeared in the method of procurement and contracting. There are obsolete specifications which no longer protect the Government against improper delivery, but actually raise the cost and lower the quality of what it gets. And there is a section of the revenue laws, dating from 1846, which makes contracts not subject to bank lien and therefore "unbankable" or unsafe for banks to take as collateral for needed commercial loans. Removal of these and similar obstructions should be expedited on the Congressional calendars.

You've heard that this is a topsy-turvy world? A 15-year-old boy won first prize at the Illinois State Fair contest for "Cooks of Tomorrow" with his two-layer butter cake, popcorn balls, and fudge, and took second prize with his baking powder biscuits. Will girls who can change tires and build boats please step forward?

Things both political platforms overlooked: ultimate disposition of the vacationer who writes about sleeping under blankets and of the pest who asks, "Is it hot enough for yuh?"

Elberta Deserves It

Down in Georgia, the grateful growers of peaches have erected a marker as a tribute to the originator of the Elberta, that luscious yellow-fleshed variety which is the decided commercial favorite in all parts of the United States. The honor is deserved. Samuel Henry Rumph was a great horticulturist. But if we had our way, we would erect another marker to the Elberta itself.

Now the peach cobbler season is on, the worthy case of the Elberta is borne in upon us more and more. What could they have had on Olympus that more truly merited the name ambrosia? Starting the day with peaches and cream, with cereal or without; picking up a fresh peach at the fruit stand on the way back from lunch, and winding up with a peach pie or cobbler hot from the oven for supper may seem like a lot of peaches to the average person, but not to a true Elberta fan.

On the banks of the Ohio River in its upper reaches, a monument has been erected to the Rome Beauty apple, on the site of the original tree. Let Georgia and California compete for the honor of doing as much for the Elberta.

Dedications

It is doubtful if a President of the United States or even a member of Congress at this season of an election year could do any public act without its having political significance. If the motive were not there, it would be read into it. And like apparent effortlessness in acrobatics, the best politics usually is that which shows itself least political.

Thus, although delivered with appropriate and strategic restraint, the addresses of President Roosevelt at Chickamauga Dam and Great Smokies National Park could not help but be considered for political effect. When Mr. Roosevelt took his dig at utility companies in saying that the $500,000,000 investment in TVA involved "no watered stock," he might have recalled that one of the other major offenses charged against some utilities is loss of their investors' money. It remains to be proved by efficiency of operation and scrupulousness of accounting that TVA will return the money of its taxpayer-investors.

At Newfound Gap in the Smokies the President had a less controversial theme. The need of national unity cannot be overstated. The call to work and sacrifice in the interests of defense has been sounded also by Mr. Roosevelt's rival, Mr. Willkie. If critics take exception to the vivid terms in which the President painted America's peril, as they did when he spoke less definitely a year or more ago, they can scarcely in the same breath castigate him for failing to warn them.

But it were better for the Nation to keep subdued the political overtones in these and other speeches even of the open campaign. For need exists to keep the higher loyalties in view and to remember qualities in the national character which all parties agree to honor. This they have often done in repeating the words of a speech which springs instantly to thought when dedications are mentioned: "That we here highly resolve . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

County Jails Again

When Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, reported his investigation of Charles Street Jail early this year, following the scandals in the Suffolk County Sheriff's office, voters and taxpayers felt the ultimate in maladministration had arrived. Now comes a report from Mr. Lyman on the New Bedford Jail and House of Correction where he says he found some aspects "exceeding even the waste discovered in the Charles Street Jail."

Much of the ignominy that has fallen on such county jails is traceable to the fact that the only qualification for a Sheriff or County Commissioner is ability to get votes. Sanford Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons, has pointed out that no permanent improvement of the jail system can be expected until it has been taken out from the operation of the spoils system. The fine Federal Prison system has been improved by placing nearly all positions under Civil Service.

Possibly the disclosures of the past year will awaken Massachusetts voters to the opportunity now before them to correct defects in the County Jails by exerting special care in their voting for Sheriffs and County Commissioners.

Our Readers Say—

Music an Aid to Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thousands of hours and millions of words have been spent at peace conferences trying to unite one nation with another. The goal strived toward is harmony; the effect reached, discord. The freedom-loving people of this world desire the bass, gruff noises of the aggressors and the helpless, shrill, flutelike pipes of the oppressed to give place to a symphony which would proclaim a harmonious "United States of the World."

Music has long been considered merely as a form of entertainment and relaxation. We have at hand, however, the most universal bond between men—if we would only realize it. Music is the only international language which strikes at the heart of all mankind. While listening to a beautiful violin concerto, one is not interested in the nationality and political affiliations of the composer. At a recent ballet I attended the featured dancers were of Russian and French descent, the conductor of the orchestra was American, the concert master was Jewish, and the remainder of the players were of every nationality imaginable. For one evening these radically different groups became as one in their love for music.

Study of the works of the masters teaches man to see himself in all his wonder and glory. Music is inspiration and co-operation and both make for peace.

THERESA ELIZABETH FALK

New York City

"While Britain Stands"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with the greatest interest your editorial, "While Britain Stands." I hope everybody in America read it. And I wish I had the power and the influence to impress upon all the numerous good reasons why America should help Britain to win. Why waste so much time in considering what will happen to this country if Britain loses and the totalitarians win? For goodness' sake! Exclude this thought! Let us save time, money, and a lot of unpleasant hypotheses for the future. If we want to help ourselves, to help our enslaved friends, and to help our enemies, let us all, with all possible means, and without further delay, help Britain to win.

New York — L. CAMILIERI

On Cold Snowy Days

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my gratitude for our State public library. We live in a rather isolated community. I make a home for my bachelor brother. During the winter we are shut in many of the cold snowy days. We both get much joy from reading. We can get by mail any book we ask for from the State library at Springfield. It only costs us the postage. We get reduced postage rates. Any ordinary size book will be sent for from three to six cents postage. The books come nicely wrapped accompanied by a letter stating the postage due. They may be kept for four weeks or may be renewed for another four weeks. A mucilaged seal is sent for returning it. NORA B. CRANDALL

Martinsville, Ill.

A Note of Gratitude

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with sincere appreciation I wish to express my gratitude for your comprehensive editorial titled, "While Britain Stands," which covers the present situation so well.

Would that every newspaper in our United States of America reprint this well thought out and ably written article, so well deserving of wide attention at this time while Britain is being crucified and bled in her courageous endeavor to preserve the democratic ideals we profess to stand for. J. S.

Ontario, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

America's Indispensable Man

Separation of Church and State

Up to the present time the discussion of President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron C. Taylor has chiefly centered in the precise nature of Mr. Taylor's status. But there is a much deeper issue: What is at stake in case Mr. Taylor's status should clearly develop into that of an official Ambassador and diplomatic relations with the Vatican should become an American policy?

In its first statement, made on January 26, the Federal Council's Executive Committee warned that if Mr. Taylor's appointment should prove to be a "stepping-stone" to such diplomatic relations it would be vigorously opposed. What is the ground for such an opposition? What real difference would it make if the American Government should definitely decide to maintain an embassy at the Vatican?

It would make a tremendous difference, and it is important that everyone should know why.

* * *

Although the particular phrase, "the separation of Church and State," may be vague and inadequate, what lies at the heart of the idea is of high moment. The fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York could recently refer to the separation of Church and State as a mere "shibboleth" indicates the necessity for our rethinking our heritage. If our fathers struggled and sacrificed for a shibboleth, it is time we knew it!

If we would safeguard our heritage we must be vigilant against every encroachment upon it. That is the valid ground for concern over the possible establishing of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Such an official connection would give one church a special status in relation to our Government. It might thus prove to be the entering wedge for undermining a basic principle of American life.

Some of those who would see no objection to the diplomatic recognition of the Vatican argue that it is the Vatican State, not the Roman Catholic Church, with which relations are proposed. But in principle this involves a conception of the Church as a political entity, which is contrary to a recognition of the separation of Church and State. Moreover, in practice it is impossible to distinguish between the Catholic Church as a religious body and the Catholic Church as a political body.

* * *

The Roman Catholic pressure for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican therefore forces us to ask frankly whether the Catholic Church would like to change our historic American view as to the relation of Church and State. In general theory the Roman Catholic Church rejects that view, clinging to the idea of the union of the State with the Catholic Church. Pope Leo XIII in an encyclical of 1885 bluntly declared that "it is not lawful for the State to hold in equal favor different kinds of religions." Even so progressive and socially-minded an American Catholic as Msgr. John A. Ryan (in the book which he wrote jointly with Father Millar), after explaining that the Catholic theory does not have full application in a country like America, which provides in its Constitution for the separation of Church and State, adds that "constitutions can be changed and non-Catholic sects may decline to such a point that the political proscription of them may become feasible and expedient." It appears, then, that the Catholic Church accepts the American principle merely for temporary reasons of expediency because Catholics are now only a minority in America. Does the Catholic Church mean that if it should ever gain sufficient power it would be justified in discarding our cherished heritage? Do Catholics claim freedom and equality for themselves in America in the name of Protestant principles at the same time that they would (if they could) deny similar freedom and equality to Protestants and Jews in the name of Catholic principles?

These questions may seem remote from our present scene, but in the interest of clear thinking they must be asked. We raise them only to suggest that there would be ultimate implications of great consequence in giving to one church a special status in relation to our Government.—*Federal Council Bulletin*, New York.

Down the Middle of the Road

On Political Indicators

By Erwin D. Canham

It may surprise ordinary citizens scattered in communities from Atlantic to Pacific to learn that a certain degree of pessimism prevails in New York, Washington, and many other "political circles" in the East concerning Wendell L. Willkie's electoral chances. To these citizens, the Republican campaign may seem to be going on quite normally. Mr. Willkie's publicity is good, he is aggressively pressing President Roosevelt on such things as the plant-seizure amendment to the draft bill, and he is soon going on the road for an extensive campaigning trip.

The state of mind in New York and Washington is important, nonetheless, although it has to be taken with several qualifications. First of all, New York is one of the most jittery political spots in the whole country, and Wall Street is the most quivering area of Manhattan. New York's political information fluctuates violently between being very good and very bad. It is often alternately wishful and emotional. In this instance, its pessimism about Mr. Willkie may be set down to be important and part way accurate—as far as it goes. New York senses the unfortunate divisions which prevail within and between the Republican National Committee, the Republicans in Congress, and Mr. Willkie's own forces. New York is also peculiarly receptive to President Roosevelt's leadership in the fields of foreign policy and national defense. Much of New York's citizenry, the man-in-the-Bronx, has been pretty heavily committed to President Roosevelt all along, for various racial and ideological reasons.

But what New York does not now know well, and rarely knows, is the exact state of affairs in the midlands, the Far West, the Southwest. Direct reports from these areas are not so gloomy. Mr. Willkie's steps to reestablish himself as a Westerner have evidently had some effect.

In a poll of 120 large daily papers recently completed by Time Magazine, 78 per cent report themselves for Willkie, only 9 per cent for Roosevelt, and 13 per cent either neutral or undecided. Of those polled, not a single Texas paper declared itself for Roosevelt, with eight dailies in San Antonio, Dallas, Houston backing Willkie and one neutral. Both Memphis papers and all four papers in New Orleans were for Willkie. Of the eleven papers declaring themselves for Roosevelt, three are published in New York City. Perhaps that has something to do with the Eastern pessimism.

This percentage of newspaper opposition to Roosevelt may be met by the claim that it was also true in 1936, and yet he was re-elected in a landslide. Actually, the percentage was not the same in 1936. Of papers just queried in an Editor and Publisher poll, 60 per cent reported themselves as for Landon in 1936 and 35 per cent for Roosevelt then. Now, in the same poll, it has gone up to 66 per cent for Willkie and dropped down to 20 per cent for Roosevelt. Newspapers are not the best indicators of public sentiment in these days. But their relative positions mean something.

As for Washington opinion, it is under the double impact of Republican Congressional irritation at several of Mr. Willkie's positions, and the direct impact of President Roosevelt. The Republican candidate has not hesitated to declare himself for numerous causes which GOP members of Congress have opposed vigorously for years. It may well be that Mr. Willkie is right and they have been wrong. But it is hard for them to take it with a smile, hard for them to go home and defend themselves against their Democratic congressional opponent who says: "How about it? You voted against these things all along, Mr. Willkie is for them; where does that leave you?" Under these circumstances, the individual candidate tries to save his own bacon and shows something less than enthusiasm for the head of the ticket.

Washington is impressed by these practical factors, by the situations within the National Committee, and naturally estimates that Mr. Willkie is slipping.

But the important thing to remember is that this is only the beginning of September, not November. Mr. Willkie and his advisers are timing their drive to start late, after their encouraging success in getting the nomination by such methods. Obviously, by any test, they have an uphill fight. But it is too early to give up. Defeatism is the most powerful obstacle the Willkie drive now has to face.

The Wide Horizon

Washington Watches the Far East

By James R. Young

Former head of the Tokyo Bureau of the International News Service

From an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System

How far is America prepared to go in Asia?

Will Japan's new Cabinet under Prince Fumimaro Konoye bluff us?

Japan is prepared to act independently and swiftly in the areas of French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, notwithstanding her bogged position in China. Japan could probably take both areas in her southward expansion, without difficulty and with a minimum of warfare—using chiefly an effective weapon known as economic hegemony.

In a period of rapid world changes, Japan will not wait for British or American appeasement policies or trade treaties.

Public opinion in the United States, which I find much more unfavorable to Japan than two years ago, might even swing to supporting the Navy in basing ships at Singapore, the Gibraltar of the Pacific, if England leased the base to us. We have no satisfactory naval position in the Philippines. Previous Congressional action has prevented appropriations for dockyard facilities. . . .

* * *

Officially Japan has announced a policy of non-involvement in the European war. Unofficially, Japan is prepared to strike rapidly under clever diplomatic ruses, not toward our Pacific Coast, but in the neighborhood of French Indo-China, the Malaya Peninsula, and the Dutch East Indies. By landing two score of military officers in Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China, as a "control commission on exports," the first inroad has been made with diplomatic license. . . .

The China incident and undeclared war of thirty-six months is stalemated. Japan is anxious for an immediate settlement of the China affair. The French Indo-China and a Dutch Indies "incident" will appeal to the millions of restless Japanese in the homeland, yet, when that is over, the Chinese problem will still be on hand. . . .

Japan is determined on a policy of neutrality in the European venture. Firstly, not knowing just how the debacle will turn, Tokyo at a safe distance will stay out and hope, as wise little Nipponese businessmen, to cash in on the bankrupt sale, picking up choice bargain lots and merchandise markets in the British, French, and Dutch trading areas of the Far East.

Secondly, the Japanese high-advisers are divided. There is a battle of mental wits as the German-educated army leaders argue for joining the Axis crowd. . . .

Japan has been held down in these areas [European colonies in Asia] by boycotts and high tariff-barriers. Now that these colonies are cut off Japan is the nearest salesman and jobber for this market. Providing, of course, she can get raw materials and those in the main must come from America.

This is where we figure in the picture. Japan is on a twenty-four-hour commercial basis with us. She fears losing her export market in the United States, principally silk, and she fears the elimination of the American market for her raw materials.

* * *

The United States really has the whip-hand in Japan's future advances, through our trade control position and with a Navy available if we wish to use it. . . .

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, while strong in his utterances, leans to the United States and realizes that if ever Japan is to have a market, it must always be American, and if Japan wants capital goods, she must count on obtaining them in the United States. . . .

The American people, if they are interested in the Far East, must prepare to make decisions of far longer range than on any previous basis. Washington certainly knows that future decisions must be formed ahead of the force of public opinion. American decisions on Asia must be more formidable and impressive. . . .

From September, Japanese internal politics will resume activity. Will that new influence which is developing in Japan be met with equal reaction by the State Department? . . .

We should not keep our fingers crossed and think in terms of appeasement. Moralistic round-table conferences or league sessions are useless. Practical application of retaliatory forces which we possess will call the bluff.

Japan needs the United States as a friend and merchant of commerce more than she needs China. The United States, not Japan, may become the true stabilizing influence in the Far East.

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